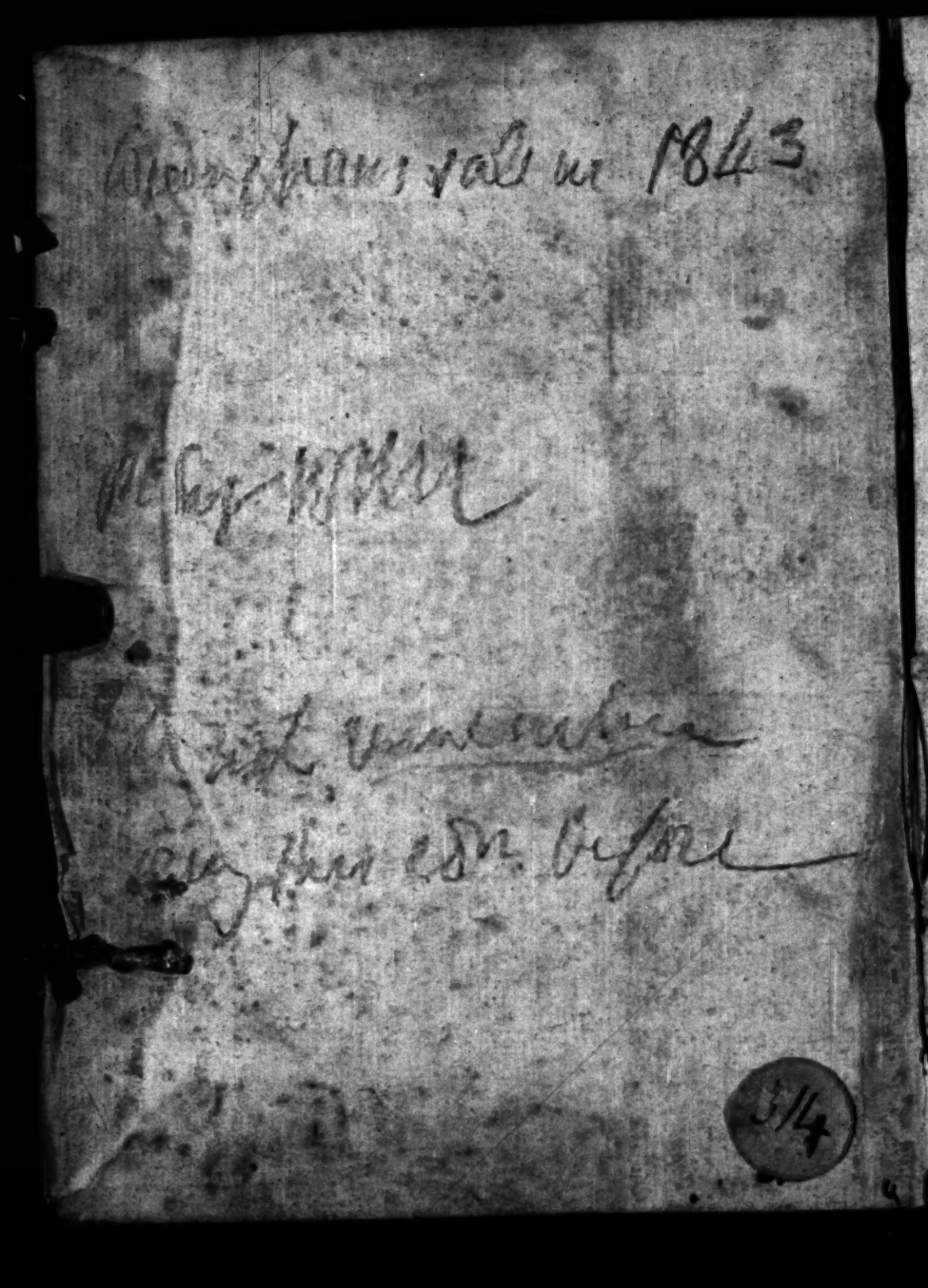
A newe booke

containing the arte of ryding, and breakinge greate Horses, togeather with the shapes and Figures, of many and diuers kyndes of Bittes, mete to serue diuers mouthes. Very necessary for all Gentlemen, Houldyours, Seruingmen, and for any man that deligheth in a horse.

(?)

Willm Harrison Jw
Book



Orders to be observed by you
Do first breaker your young
colte or colt not mastered
nor kept six months in Barbe
nor that he draw or beat
the cart with other young
colt so longe as he be yong

First also your yonge colte to
Barbe that is to say or to com
barbe and so is constrayned
not to be idle nor so
many as six months in the
yere you do not also time to set
a bridle six months to break
a colte you will not do set
him gallop him on
many to stop him also
not six months to break
or beat him with other stronge
bridle but time ab a good stronge
sad discrete man to stop

¶ To the right honorable and hys verye good lorde, the L. Roberte Dudley, Knight of the honorable order of the garter, & maister of the Queenes highnes horses, and one of her Maiesties moste honorable preuy counsayl Thomas Blundeuill, wisheth perfect felicitie.

IT is now (my singuler good Lorde) almoste twa yeares sithence I determined wt my self, to haue translated into our vulgare tounge, the foure bookes of Grysons, intreatings in the Italion tunge, of the arte of ryding, & breaking great horses, and to haue geuē the same vnto your L. as M. Secretarye Cycell can well testifie. Who I thanke him of hys goodnes vouchesaued too peruse my firste draught, and misliked not thesame. But after I had translated twoo bookes thereof, and sawe to what inconuenīece I was bound: hauing to folow so doubtful phrases, and maners of speaking, and so confuse an order of writing, as in my iudgemēt he vseth, (being in dede a farre better doer, then a writer) by meanes wherof he is constrayned too make many repiticions of one thinge. And to vse more woordes then nede: I could not satisfie my

my self therwith. And therfore leauinge of ỹ enterprice, I soughte howe to bringe so good a matter as that is, into a better forme, and order if it might be. And thereby too make it the playner and also the briefer. In whiche my doinges I trust, if Gryson hym self were liuing, I shoulde not offende hym at all.

For sithe it was his intente too make other men partakers of his excellente knowledge in this arte, so necessary to be learned, and therfore of right to be published: it wolde not greue him then, too haue his meanig so playnely exprelled in an other tũg, as the readers might easely vnderstande thesame. Whiche whether I haue so done or not. I referre that to your L. iudgement, who hath no smal skil not onely in bothe tunges, but also in ỹ arte self, wherin your L. is a chief master, aswell by knowledge as also by office. And therfore moste mete to be bothe iudge, and patrone of this booke. Whiche if it shall please youre L. to receyue with a willing hande, e seems to allowe my doinge therin, by encouraging the esquires and ryders of the stable, in breaking the Queenes Ma. horses, sometimes to folow thinstructions therof (and the rather for that olde Alexãder their first master, was him self as I vnderstãd, sometime Grysones scholler) and so gyue an example to al others in like maner to folowe thesame: And specially now whilest the Queenes Ma. hathe so graciously prouided for the breding e keping

of

of great horſes, which no doubt ſhould be to the greate profittinge of this oure common weale. In the moſte partes whereof partelye for lacke of arte, & partly for lacke of exercise. Chiualry is ſore decayed. I ſhal not only think my labour wel beſtowed: but alſo to haue receyued the greateſt rewarde that I coulde, poſſible wiſhe or deſire. Yea, and ſhalbe encouraged thereby, tattempte hereafter ſome other thing of more waight. Wherin I mai ſhew my ſelf thankeful to your L. for ſo courteouſly accepting this my labour & good wil. Whiche is & ſhalbe alwaies bent to do your L. ſuche poore ſeruice as I can.

A Chapter to the reader, touching the order obſerued in thys booke, very neceſſary to bee redde and well conſydered before he enetr anye further.

Endeuoring my ſelf gentle reader for youre better vnderſtanding to reduce Gryſones booke whiche in the Italion tounge doeth intreate of the arte of rydinge, and of breakinge great horſes into a more briefe, and compendious waye of teaching, then be to my iudgement hath therin obſerued: I ſought firſte to what ende ſuch labour was chiefly to be employed vpō great horſes. And I foūd ẏ either it was to make the horſes of ſeruice, or els horſes of pleaſure, called Styrers. Then I conſidered

what thinges were incidēt to an horse of ser
uice, & what to a horse of pleasur, or Sterer.
And of those things which were cōmō to thē
both, & which were but appertaining to eche
one particularly. And first I founde that to a
horse of seruice belōged these chiefe pointes
here following. That is to say to trot clean &
lustely, to stoppe lightly, to turn on both hā-
des redely, to gallop strongly, to manegge w̄
single turn surely, & last of all to passe a car-
rer swiftely. And in all his doings frō the be-
ginning to thending, to reane well & to beare
his head redely. All which things are also cō
mon to the stirrer, But then it is requisith ẏ
the stirrer besydes all this, learn to bounde
a lofte with all soure, & to yarke withall, too
gallop the gallop gallyard, to fetche the Ca-
priole, to daunce the Corruetti, and suche like
kind of saults. But yet this sufficed not, one-
les I might also knowe the nighest meanes
for a horse to attayn to these feats, and what
order was therin to be obserued, which whi-
lest I sought, behold the ryders office wholy
discouered, wherby I might well perceyue ẏ
oneles the rydor were firste instructed in all
those things ẏ appertained vnto his office: ẏ
horse could neuer be wel broken. Wherefore
mynding to cōprehēde all things in iit. bokes
I thought it most mete to begin w̄ the ryder
in teaching him first howe to knowe a good
horse, & apt to be taught, aswel by his coulor
& marks, as shape, to thintent he bestow not
his labor vpō a Jade or Royle. Then how to

taine him, & to make him so gētle as he may suffer to be reden. After ỹ how to sit him & to behaue him self in ỹ point like a horseman. Thē I procede further, declaring the iii. chief points, wherin the perfectiō of a horsemā cōsisteth. That is to sai in knowig how to help to correct, & to cherish his horse, & wō what instrumēts, & generally how & whē, to vse thē, & so I ende ỹ first booke. That done I come to ỹ horses lessons, whiche he hath to learne for his part, declaringe what order is to be kept therin: to which soeuer of those fi. endes beforesaid, he be brokē. And to euery lesson I ioyne such helps & correctiōs, as are meete to be vsed for redresse of such faults, as most cōmōly chaūce therin: which faults for ỹ most part I cal errors, making a distinctiō betwen errors & vices, attributing errors, to the lack of knowledge & vices to nature, or euill custome. As these be vices to be restif, to be rāmege, to lye down in the water, to be skittish which for distinction sake I do otherwise cal general faults, because thei may chaūce in euery lessō. Of ỹ most part, of which faults I do intreat seuerally in the third booke, declaring therwō the correctiōs of the same. For otherwise I should be driuē to make many digressions, & to interrupte the teanour of my talke, which I loue not to do. And I say here of ỹ most part, because there be som vices so perticuler & so incidēt to certain of the horses lessons as I am forced to mēgle ỹ correctiō of

theſame, euen amõgſt the errers, as occaſion requireth, & yet therby no order broke at all, as any mã of iudgemẽt, I am ſure wil eaſily confeſſe. When the horſe beinge throughlye broken in all pointes, meete for him too learne: bee he horſe of ſeruice or fyrrer. I finallye teache you howe to ryde hym to the beſt, thewe before a prince. And there endeth the ſecond booke. In ỳ third booke I intreate onely of the corrections of the generall vices aforeſaid, and of the diuerſitie of bits, and to what purpoſe euery one ſerueth. Whorder of all, which three bookes ſhall more playnelye appeare vnto you, by the contẽts of ỳ chapiters hereafter following. And though Gryſõ ſemeth to vſe the like order, ỳ I do in ỳ very beginning: yet he doth not rõtinew theſame but immediatly maketh ſo many digreſſiõs, & interlaceth ſo many and diuers maters together, as were ynough to confound the memory of a very diſcrete reader. And yet Gryſon not to be blamed, for not obſeruing that order or Methode in writig, which perhaps he neuer had learned: But rather much to be praiſed & cõmẽded of al mẽ for vtterig in the beſt maner he could ỳ his aſſured knowledge which he had gottẽ w̃ great labour, & contynual exerciſing him ſelf in ryding ỳ ſpace of xl. yeares & aboue. Of which knowlege what lacke we Engliſhmen haue had, and ſpecially haue at his preſent is beſt ſeene at a muſter, when the Quenes Maieſty hath nede of horſ

and

& horſemen, where oftimes you ſhal ſee ſome that ſit on their horſes like wind ſhakē redes handling their hāds & legs like weauors. Or if the horſemē be good, then the horſe for hys parte ſhal be ſo euel brokē, as whē he is ſpurred to go forward, he wil go backward. And whē his ryder wold haue him to turn on the right hande he will turne cleane contrary. And when he ſhoulde ſtoppe, he will arme him ſelfe and runne away, or els ſtoppe ſooner then his rider woulde haue him, or vſe ſuch like toyes. For redreſſe of which faultes both in mā and beaſt this booke is chiefly ſet forth with the rules whereof if you that lacke knowledge ſhall vouchſafe to acquainte your ſelfs, not only by reading, but alſo by exerciſe of ridinge, I doubt not but by your ſpeedye profiting therein, you ſhall haue iuſt occaſion to be thankefull, bothe to Griſon for the firſt inuention of the matter, and alſo to me for diſpoſing & reducinge the ſame into a playne forme and order of teachinge. And you ſhall haue very good cauſe alſo to be thankful vnto my deare frende M. John Aſtely M. of the Queenes Maieſties Jewell houſe. By whoſe daily practiſing of the rules of Griſon his booke, I ſawe him without ỹ helpe of any other teacher, bring two of his horſes, and ſpecially that whiche he calleth his Valle, vnto ſuch perfection as I beleue few gentilmen in this realme haue the lyke. Which euident proofe together wᵗʰ

hys

hes encouraging me vnto it, made me ȳ more willing to take the matter in hand. In hope that other men woulde with like diligence vse the like exercise, wishing all gentelmen lacking his qualities, to be his like in deede. And that not only in this exercise, but also in many other his vertuous exercises, as well of mynde as of body. To thintent they may deserue as he doth, the loue, fauour, and commendacion of all men. Whereof I haue no doubt at all, because I my selfe do knowe a number of yonge gentlemen that bee geuen in these oure dayes, to suche ciuill, and commendable exercises, (as god geuing them grace to continue therin) in time to come they wilbe no small ornamente vnto this realme. Which I pray god to graunt, and there I end biddinge you well to fare.

A Table declaring the contentes of these three bookes folowing, the first booke entreateth of the riders office, and is deuided into these Chapters.

Of the coulours of horses, and which be the best. Cap. i.

Of whiche horses be well marked and which be not. Cap. ii.

What shape a good horse ought to haue. Cap. iii.

Howe to tame a wilde horse or colte, at what age, howe to make him come to a blocke, and what kynd of brydle, or rather halter, and sadle you shall first put vpon him. Cap. iiii.

What the rider ought to doue before he take his horsbacke, and beinge mounted, howe he ought to sit in his sadle. Cap. v

Of the three chiefe pointes wherin consisteth the perfection of a horseman and how manye kindes of helpes & corrections there be. Ca. vi.

To what ende suche helpes and corrections serue. Cap. vii.

Of the voyce, of the tunge, and sounde of the lyppes. Cap. viii.

Of the rod. Cap. ix

Of

The Table.

Of the bridle and reanes. Cap. x.

Of the Caulles of the legges, and of the heles. Cap. xi.

Of the kirruppe. Cap. xii.

Of the Spurre. Cap. xiii.

Of the musroll and the martingale. Cap. xiiii.

The seconde booke entreateth of the horses lessons, and is deuided into these Chapters.

Of the horses lessons and order therof in generall. Cap. i.

Of treadinge the ringe, and to what ende it serueth Cap. ii.

The helpes and corrections mete to be vsed whilest he treadeth the ringes. Cap. iii.

Of stoppinge. Cap. iiii.

Of going backe, and wherto it serueth, and how you shall teache your horse to dos it. Cap. v.

Of

Of aduaunceinge before, whereto it serueth, and how, where and when you shal teach him to do it. Cap. vi.

Corrections to be vsed when youre horse aduaunceth to highe, and out of order, or when you would not haue him. Cap. vii.

How to make him yarke & to be light behind Cap. viii.

How to teache your horse to tourne redely on both handes. Cap. ix.

How to correct your horse whē he is harder to turne on the one side then on the other. Cap. x.

Diuers other corrections for the same fault.

Of the whole turnes and double turnes, how and when to teach your horse to make them. Cap. xvii.

Helpes and corrections mete to be vsed for the mending of such errours as most commōly do hap, in making the double turnes. Cap. xviii.

Of the chambetta, what it is, whereto it serueth, and how you shall teach youre horse to do it. Cap xix.

Of

The Table.

Of maneging and how manye kindes of maneges there be. Cap. xx.

Thorder of maneging with haulfe rest, hole rest, and without rest, all three with the single turne. Cap. xxi.

Of maneging with double turnes. Cap. xxii.

Of the helpes and corrections which are meete to be used for redresse of such errours and faultes, as commonly chaunce in maneging. Cap. xxiii.

How and when to teach your horse to passe a tarere. Cap. xxiiii

Of thorder of leaping and boundinge a lofte, and how and when you shal teach your horse to leape and yarke withall, and also to gallop the gallop galyard. Cap. xxv.

How you shall teache your horse to teache the capriole and to daunce the Corvetti, and also to go sideling either with his whole body or with his rompe only. Ca. xxvi.

How to ride a horse to the best shewe before a Prince, and where best standing is for him to see. Cap. xxvii.

The

The thirde booke entreateth of the corrections and vices of the diuersitie of bittes, and is deuided into these Chapters following.

Of the corrections of vices ingenerall. Cap. i.

Of the vyces of the heade and necke, and firste how to correct your horse when he beareth his head or necke awry. Cap. ii.

Howe to correct youre horse when he beareth not right the lower part of his heade, called of the Italions Mustacchio, and maye be called of vs the mosel, which comprehendeth both nose and mouth. Cap. iii.

Certaine causes why it is better for a horse to beare his heade vnder then right out, or to cast it vppe aloft. And then how to correct him if he will not bring in his head streane as he ought to doe. Cap. iiii.

Howe to correct youre horse when he ducketh downe his heade, and beareth to lowe. Cap. v.

Howe to correct that horse whiche doeth ouerreach in his goynge, that is to saye, doth smite his forefeete with his hinder feete. Cap. vi.

How

Howe to correct that horſe whiche when he is chaſtiſed for anye fault with the ſpur, vſeth to ſhake his head or eares, alſo to know howe by the moving of his eares, when he is malitiouſlye diſpoſed, and howe to correcte him for the ſame. Cap. vii.

Howe to correct your horſe when he neigheth, intendinge to ſtrike with his heles, or to doe ſome ſhrewdnes beinge in the company of o-ther horſes. Cap. viii.

Of reſtiſnes, of the kindes and cauſes therof. Cap. ix.

Remedies againſt reſtiſnes proceedinge of diſ-courage. Cap. x.

Remedies againſt reſtiſnes proceding of ſtub-bornes and ſtout courage. Cap. xi.

Other corrections to be vſed againſt reſtiſnes when the ryder lacketh art, and knoweth not by order of ridynge, howe to get the maſtery of his horſe, and to make him to know his fault. Cap. xii.

Of the contrary vice vnto reſtiuenes, which is to runne awaye, of the cauſes therof, and howe to correct the ſame. Cap. xiii.

Howe

How to correct that horse that will reare right vp when he is corrected for anye fault, with a sticke vpon the head. Cap. xliii.

How to correct that horse that will fall downe to the grounde, when he is a litle wery or prouoked to do anye thinge whiche he woulde not willingly do, Cap. xlv.

Howe to correcte that horse, which passinge throughe anye water, will lye downe in the same, and what is the cause of such vice. Cap. xlvi.

How to correct that horse whiche is skittish or fearfull, and will starte at euerye thinge, and wherof such vice proceedeth. Cap. xlvii.

Howe to embolden your horse, and to make him hardy against other horses. Cap. xlviii.

How to make your horse to abide both starke, swoorde, great noyse, gunshotte, or anye other thing. Cap. xlix.

Of the vices of the mouth, and causes thereof in generall. Cap. l.

Howe to correct that horse which will eyther

drawe vp the byt with his tunge, or defende the same with his nether lippe. Cap. xxi.

Howe to correct that horse which will mow or wry with his mouth, and the causes whereof such vice doth procede. Cap. xxii.

Of the kyndes of bittes together with their names, and partes belonging to the same. Cap. xxiii.

Of the chekes and eyes of bittes, and also of the kirbie and how they ought to be made. Cap. xxiiii.

Of cleane bittes, for what mouthes they are most mete, and also what vices they doe correct. Cap. xxv.

Of open bittes in generall. Cap. xxvi.

Of broken portes and vglie mouthes, howe they ought to be made, and what vices they do correct. Cap. xxvii.

Of whole portes, how they ought to be made, and what vices they vp correct. Cap. xxviii.

Of whole portes with trenches aboue, howe they ought to be made, and for what mouthes they are most mete. Cap. xxix.

Examples

Examples recyted by Gryson
as well in his preface, as in the latter
end of his booke, not only commendinge the
aptnes of a horse to learne, his stout courage,
and longe continuaunce in his goodnes, but
also the worthines of the art it selfe, where-
unto is also adioyned who firste founde
out riding, and who inuented the bit-
tes, and who firste vsed the ser-
uice of horses in the
fielde.

Aptnes to learne.

THere is a city within the king
dome of Naples called Siba-
rye, in the which somtime hor-
ses did learne to daunce at the
sound of a Simphan.

Stout courage.

ALexander the greate, had a horse cal-
led Bucephalus, whiche beinge dec-
ked in royall ornamentes, would suf-
fer no man to ride on him but king A-
lexander him selfe. Which horse beinge sore
hurt at the taking of Thebes, would not suf-
fer

B.ii.

for Alexander to leaue his back, for to mount vpon any other. Such was both his courage, and also loue towardes his maister, who did not forget to recompence the same. For when the horse dyed, the king caused him to be solemply buried: and for a perpetuall memory therof, buylded euen there, in steade of a sepulchre, a fayre city, and named it after the horses name, Bucephalia. Iulius Cesar also had a horse whiche would suffer no man to take his backe but Cesar him selfe.

Longe continuaunce.

KYnge Charles the viii. departing out of Italy only w̄ v. C. horsmen, encountered the duke of Millan, being vnited with the Venettians, with Ferara & with Mantua. And vntil he came vnto Furnouo, he knew none otherwise but ỹ he was so strong as his enemies, whiche were in al a M. v. C. horsemen, wherof though the kynge was aduertised, and therwith hard all men say, it was mete to gyue place, and too saue him self: Yet he trusting in the great knowledge & paliātnes of hys horsemen, & specially of his generall called Il Signior Giouanni Giacomo Friulzi, a gentleman of Millan wolde not so do, but said: he wold through whatsoeuer became of it. And therfore hauing sent before his carriage (ỹ people wherof brought many of the gredy Italyons vnto vitory) he him selfe being mounted vpō a great blacke Spa-

nishe

nithe horse, which had but one eye, and was xviii. yeares old, wᵗ his band folowed immediatly after, & gaue the onset: Whereas both he & the horse did so valiantly, as that in conflict, there were slain & taken on the contrary part. xviii. of the chiefest conducters. Wherby his enemies being discomfited, he quietly from thence passed on in his iorney. And the kyng would afterwarde many tymes saye, ỳ the valyant corage of his horse, was the occasion of that victory. Which horse after that he came vnto the cytye of Molina, besides the he was no more traueled, but wel fed, & tenderly kepte, so long as he lyued: he was also solemnlye buryed when he dyed, by the appointemente of the Ladye of Burbon, syster vnto the kynge.

Another example of continuaunce.

When the great Capitain came to the erploite of the kyngdome of Naples (the campe lyeng then at Cerignola) it chaunced ỳ whilst the Viceroy of Fraunce, being ther with many barõs, prepared him self to fight with the Spanyardes. The nexte day folowinge, there came a knyghte of Naples called Il Signor Giacomi Guindazzo who not hauinge his horses there, went to the Signior Troiano Carracciolo, prince of Melfe, prayng him to lend him a horse, only to serue in the field that day. Vnto whom the prince, being of his own nature very curteous, & liberal withal, gaue

gaue him leue to go into his stable, & to take his choyse of all the horses there. Wherupon the sayde Iacomo went thither: And hauinge vewd them al, he chose out a great bay horse, which lately came frō the couering of mares, & was .xxviii. yeares old. And though ỳ prince perswaded him to take a yonger horse, yet he being expert in ỳ facultye, & knowing which horses were best in dede, wold not so do: neither was he deceiued in his choyse. For the battel being fought the next day, ỳ horse did his part notably wel. In so much, as though he were sore hurt, & had many greuous woundes: yet he wold neuer geue ouer, but contynued to the ende, & thereby saued hys ryders life: So as both horse & mā, after many valyaunt actes shewed: departed the feelde w̄ the great admiracīō of all men, ỳ did behold thē. And finally, Grison attributeth so much honor, & praise to a horse, as he sayeth ỳ ỳ worthy state of knighthode, toke his first begynning of this beast, which in the Italyon tūge is called Cauallo: And thereof commeth Caualliero, which is so much to say in English, as a horseman or knight. Wherin I beleue, Gryson toke his exāple at the Latin woorde, hauing also like deriuation. For a horse in Latyn is called Equus, whereof is deriued thys woorde Eques, that is a horseman, or knyght. But then most cōmonly thei ioine this woord Auratus vnto it, sayinge: Eques auratus, that is a golden knyght, for that he was wōt to weare gylt spurs as I take it. Or els Eques torquatus,

that

that is a chained knight, for that he wea-reth a chain. With which kind of ornaments, horsemen deseruinge well in the fielde were sometime rewarded in signe of honor due to their vertue. And thoughe in these dayes re-wardinge of vertue beginneth to cease: yet the selfe same names of honoure doo still re-maine.

The worthines of the art.

MOreouer to proue that the art of ry-ding and of breaking greate horses, is no vile arte: Gryson vseth the auc-toritie of the noble poet Virgill: Who in his Eneidos calleth king Picus for a more ex-cellency and greater praise, a tamer or breaker of horses. He gyueth also the like title in diuers places of his booke, to Mesaphus, ỳ son of Neptune god of ỳ sea, who as poets faine, begot vpon Medusa the wynged horse, named Pegasus, whiche fleing vp to the heauens, was transformed into those sterres, that be nowe called after his name. The poetes faine also that Bellerophons, the sonne of kynge Glaucus, was vpon this horse backe, when he slew the monstrous Chimera.

¶ The first inuentors of Rydinge and of byttes, and also of the seruing with horses in the fielde.

The

Examples of Gryson.

THis Bellerophons, as some men say, was the firste that inuented Ryding on horsebacke. And the Pelitrons a people of Lapithia, found out afterward ye maner of bridles, bittes, and ringes, to guide horses withall. But they of Thessalia were the first that vsed the seruice of horses in the warre, which as Gryson saieth, proceded of a iudgement nothing lesse profitable then deuine.

¶ Of the colōures of Hoꝛses and whiche be beſt. Cap. i.

A Hoꝛſe foꝛ the moſte part is coloured accoꝛdynge as he is complexioned, and as he is complexioned, ſo is he alſo well oꝛ euill condicioned. Againe he is complexioned accoꝛdinge as he doth participate moꝛe oꝛ leſſe of any of the iiii. Elemētes. Foꝛ if he hath moꝛe of the earth then of the reſt, he is melancholy heauy, and faint harted, and of Couloꝛ a blacke, a Ruſſet, a bꝛight oꝛ darke donne. But if he hath moꝛe of the water, then is he flegmatique, ſlow, dull, and apt to loſe fleaſhe, and of couloꝛ moſte commonlye milke white. If of the aire, then he is a ſanguine and theꝛefoꝛe pleaſant, nymble, & of a temperate moūing, and of couloꝛ is moſt commonly a bay. And if of the fier, then he is choloꝛique and theꝛfoꝛe light, whot, and fiery, a ſterer, and ſeldom of any great ſtrength, and is wont to be of Couloꝛ

a bright sorel. But when he doth participate of all the .iiii. Elementes, equallye and in dewe proportion, then is he perfect and most commonly shal bee one of these coulours folowing. That is to say, a browne baye, a dapple graye, a blacke full of siluer heares, a blacke lyke a mooze, or a fayze rone, which kindes of horses are most commendable, most temperate, strongest, and of gentelliest nature. And nexte to these are suche as be mooste like in Coulor to them: as the bright bay, the darke bay, that hath neyther learing looke, mealy nose, nor white flanke. The bright sorel, the flyebitte white, the white liard like siluer, hauing his outermost partes blacke, as the tips of his eares, his maine, his taile, all fowre feete. And if he hath a lyst from his maine to his tayle, he is so much the better. To these also may be added the allbye gray hauing al his .iiii. fete striped. And note this, that as all wel coulored horses are so

muche

much ỳ better for hauing some sygne of adustion, that is to say, some blacke marke at the leaste in theyr nether moste partes: So of all cuill coulored horses those are best which haue theyr outermost partes blacke. But if he be a bright sorell, a browne bay with redde flankes, a perfect blacke, or of anye other coulor, betokenynge Colour adust: Then to mitigate his fearcenes, he had nede to haue some whyte marke. Wherefore syth good markes be as necessary as good coulors, I will entreat of them particularlye in the next chap. folowing.

Which horses be wel marked and which be not. Cap. ii.

THe horse that hath anye white marke, is called of the Italions Balzano but specially when he is whyte footed. And of whyte feeted horses there be, iiii. good, and vii. badde.

The good be these.

The first is he that hath a whyte fore fote on the farside.
The seconde that hath a white hynderfote on the neare side.
The third that hath both his hinderfeete white.
The fourthe that hath all iiii. feete white.
But note that suche white muste not mounte aboue the pastors, for that were an euil signe, betokening debility, and such horses be not called *Balzani* but *Calzeti* whiche is so muche to say in Englishe as hosed.

The. vii. bad.

The first is he that hath a white fore foote on the neare side.
The second that hath a white hinderfoote on the farreside and is called of the Italions *Arzeglio*
The third that hath both his forefete white.
The fourth that hath his forefoote and hinderfoote both on the farreside whyte, and is called of the Italyons

Trauato that is to say trauersed.

The v. that hath his forefote and hinderfoote both on the neareside white and is likewise called Trauato

The sixt that hath his forefote on the neare side, and his hinderfoote on the farside crosselwise both white, and is called of the Italions *Trastrauato* crosse trauersed.

The vii. that hath his forefote on the farreside and his hinderfoote on the neareside crosselwise bothe white, and is also called *Trastrauato*.

And note that if any of the white fete betokeninge eyther good or euill bee mingled or sprenct with blacke spottes, it confirmeth so muche the more the good or euil signification thereof.

It is an excellent good marke also for a horse to haue a white star in his forehead, or a white list or fillet comming downe on his head without touching his browes, and not fully arriuing to his nose.

The horse that hath a white rumpe or taile is called of ỹ Napolitãs Rapicano, &

is moſt cõmonly a good horſe, but if he haue any whyte therin before, that ſignifieth him to be of ſmall force.

The horſe that is flyebitten only on the ſhoulders or on ẏ flanks, can neyther be ſtrong nor able to endure anye hardnes. For ſuch a horſe moſt commonlye is foled in the heate of Sommer betwixt July and Auguſt when flyes are ſtyrryng, from the ſtinging wherof he is not able to defende himſelf neyther with heade nor taile, and therfore is called of the Italiõs *Attaffanato* that is fliestong, or fliebitten. And beſides that, his dame can haue no plenty of milke to feede him with, the greaſſe beyng burnt vp with heat.

The whyte horſe that is altogether blacke flyebitten or redflyebitten is a good horſe.

But if he be a Lyard & marked with a feawe redde or tawneye fliebitinges only on his thekes, or on his noſe that is a ſygne of a ſtubborne Jade and headſtronge.

The

The whall eyde hoꝛſe called of the Italions Gazzo, is moſt commonly wily and full of vnꝛew ed toyes.

The hoꝛſe whoſe balles of his eyes are white, ſeyth not well in tyme of ſnowe.

The hoꝛſe that hath no kind of white marke, is moſt commonlye manegeable, but then he is ramege. that is to ſay, he wil kepe no iuſt pace in his goinge, but fareth as one that goeth with .ii. mindes.

And though to haue no whyte marke may chaunce to all colouꝛes: yeat it chaunceth moſt to the blacke & darke bay. And note that when ſuch blacknes pꝛoceadeth of choler aduſt: the hoꝛſe is furyous, bold and wyly, and is called of the Italiõs Zaino. But if of melancholy naturall then he is feareful, dull and ſlow, whiche thinges are moꝛe eaſye to be knowen by his doinges then by his markes.

The hoꝛſe that hath an oſtrich fether eyther on his foꝛeheade, on both ſides

of

of his maine, or on the one side, or els behinde on hys buttocks, or in anye place where he him selfe can not se it, can neuer be euill horse.

But though the horse be neuer so well coloured and marked, yet is it little worthy onles his shape be accordingly. And therefore I will shewe you what shape a good horse ought to haue, beginning at hys neather partes, wherin a good horseman ought first to fixe his eye and mynde.

What shape a good horse ought to haue. Cap. iii.

A Good horse then woulde haue a blacke, smothe, drie, large, round, and hollowe houe, and if it be soft or tender and brode about ỹ heele, it is the greater signe of lightnes.

The reason is, for that the horse from the day of his foling tredeth light vpon the grounde, for he is afrayed to trust to his houes, beinge as yet verye

tender, and therefore he straineth his forelegges and his backe the more.
The Crowns aboue his houes would be smal and heary.
His pastors short, and that neither to lowe nor yeat to hyghe, so shall he be stronge beneath and not apt to founder.
His ioyntes great, with long feawter lockes behynde, whyche is a sygne of force.
His legges straight and broade.
His knees great, leane and plaine.
His thighes ful of sinewes, the bones wherof would be short, equal, iust and well proportioned, and the brawnes thereof when he standeth wyth hys legges together, must be muche more distaunt one from another aboue towardes the breast then beneath.
His shoulders, longe, large, and full of fleashe.
His breast, large and rounde.
His neck rather lōg then short, great towardes the breast, bendinge in the

midst & slender towardes the heade.
His eares small or rather sharpe, and standinge right vppe beinge of a iuste length and largenes accordinge to the stature of the horse.
His forehead leane and large:
His eyes blacke and greate.
The hollownesse of hys browes wel filled and shooting outwarde.
His Jawes slender and leane.
His nostrells so open and pusted vppe as you may se the readde within, apt to receyue ayre.
His mouth great.
And finally his whole head together would be like a shepes head.
His mane would be thynne and long, albeit I do not mislike the opinion of those that would haue it to be thicke, so that it be not ouerthycke, for as the thynnesse betokeneth apptnesse to be taught, so doth the indifferent thycknes betoken strength.
His wythers or walleys woulde not only be sharpe, pointed but also right

and

and straight, so as a man may plainly see from thence the departure of hys shoulders.

His backe woulde be shorte, and that neither rising nor fallinge, but euen and plaine, so shal it be strong. Whiche you shall sone trye if you ride him.

For the horse that hath a strong backe. eyther in his going, or galloping wil continually gather his bodye rounde together, aduancing him self behind, and lifting vp his rompe, whiche the Italians call *Aggruppiggiare*, yea and will do the lyke when so euer you shall require it, or at the least wil not shrinke or dissend his backe, but will kepe it alwayes at one stay. Whereas if he hath a feble backe, eyther he will goe rolling behind, or els if he aduanceth him self for a while at the first setting forth, yeat he is not able to continue withall.

His sides woulde be longe and large, with a smal space betwixt the hindermost rybbe and the hucklebone.

His

His beally long and great, but orderly hidden vnder his ribbes:
His flankes not gawnte, but full, hauinge naturall freezeled heares growinge on bothe sydes, and the higher that suche heares mount, the better.
His Rompe rounde and plaine, wyth the fall of a litle gutter, & with a large space betwixt the .ii. hucklebones.
His thighes large and longe, with bones well fashyoned and full of fleashe on eyther side. The hammes wherof if they be leane, dry, and straight, and the houghes large and crooked like a hart, it is a signe of swiftnes.
But if the hammes bee crooked and the houghes straight it is a signe that he is good for trauel.
His taile woulde be full of heares, and longe downe to the grounde, the tronchen wherof must be of a measurable bignes and wel couchid betwixte hys thighes, notwithstanding, some doe say that a thin taile and cryspe is as good.

His

His stones & yard would be smal. And fynallye all hys members would be coꝛespondent to the greatnes of his bo dy, which altogether would be fashio- ned much like a stag, somwhat lower before then behind, but not ouer much, foꝛ that were daungerous in running. And the greater & stronger the hoꝛse be, the meter foꝛ the war, and the ligh- ter and moꝛe nimble he be, the meter to make a sterer.

Thus hauynge shewed you howe to know a good hoꝛse & apt to be taught aswel by his couloꝛ, markes as shape: It resteth now that I teach you how to breake him and to handle him, and firste if he be wilde oꝛ a Colte, how to tame him.

Howe to tame a wilde hoꝛse oꝛ Colte, at what age, how to make him to come to a blocke, and what bꝛidell and saddell you shall firste put vpon him.

Cap. iiii.

Althoughe

ALthoughe you may begyn to handle your horse when he is full iii. yeares old and vpward, yet it were better to tary vntil he be iiii. yeares and a halfe olde, so shall he bee the better hable to endure trauel, the ioyntes of his body and legges being then somewhat knit together. For whyche cause the Emperoure *Federico* woulde not haue a horse to be ridden before he were full iiii. yeres olde. And at the firste handling of him, you shall put on his heade a certayne Coller or halter called of the Napolitans *Cauezzone* made in such sort as is hereafter expressed in the first figure of the third boke, which I caused to be cut of purpose because that Grison would in no wise haue a yong horse to be ridden at the first with any bit, for feare of marring his mouth. In steade of whyche Cauetsan our Riders in Englande vse a Cheane not muche vnlike in effecte vnto the Cauetsane, but yeat in my iudgement

iudgment not so mete for a yong horse, for that it straineth the tender gristle of his nose to sore, which kynde of halter or Cauetsane partly for shortenes of speach, and partly for likenes of the signification, I will call from henceforth a headstrain. And in puttyng the headstrain on, you must vse your horse so gently, as he maye not onlye be content to weare it, but also to be quietly lead thereby. Wherunto, wyth gentle handlynge you shall quickly bring him.

Neyther must you vse any other kinde of bridle than this, or anye other saddel for feare of hurting his back then a soft pad of straw. Until your horse can trot cleane, kepe the ring, stoppe, and torne roundly on both handes. And in learning to syt close in the padde, you shall also sit close in youre saddle, but what so euer saddle you put vpon hys backe, see that it stand alwaies more forward then backward, onles ẏ horse be ouerlow before. For the more forwarde

warde that the saddel doth stand, the horsman shal sit therin the more right vp and with the better grace. The horse than beinge thus brydeled and sadled:

Cause him to be brought forth to some blocke, wheras if he wil not stand stil whilst you take hys backe, then lette him that bringeth him make much of him, and sometime threaten him with his voice, and thruste him with his handes on the righte syde towardes the blocke, wherupon you shal stand, cõtinually cherishing him with your hande, to thintente he maye suffer you to get vp. But if he be so frowarde and so stubborne as he wyll not come nyghe the blocke: Then ait to rate him with a terrible voyce, and beate him your selfe with a good sticke vpon the heade betwixt the eares, not leauing him vntil you haue made him to come to the blocke whether he wil or not. Remembring alwayes to make muche of him when he sheweth him selfe

obedi-

obedient vnto you. Or if you wil you may obserue thys order folowinge. Leade hym into some newe plowed ground, & there take the reanes of the headstrain by ỹ outermost end in your right hand, & cause some other man to take a sticke in his hand, & by beating the horse therwith vpon the rompe, to force him to trot, or gallop, so fast as he may driue, tourninge styll rounde vpon the right hand, duringe whiche time, you shall not remoue forwarde your right fote from the place where you are. But onely goe rounde with youre lefte foote, towardes the horse, accompanyinge him in euery tourne, so as you your selfe maye remayne alwayes, in the myddest of the Circle which the horse maketh. And immediatlye after the horse hath bene well tolled, and wearyed, with contynuall tourninge on the right hand: you shal chaunge foote and hande, and kepinge still youre place, cause hym to make as manye tournes on the lefte

hande. And thus you may turne him, and tosse him, on both handes, vntill you haue gotten the maistrye, and wholly subdued him. But if the horse be so stubborn, and so froward, as one is not sufficient to make him to goe tourning so oft about: Then besides the helpe of more persons with wandes in their handes, you your selfe may haue also in your left hande, a lenger wande then any of theirs, and chaunging tournes, you shal also chaunge ỹ rod, into your right hand. By meanes whereof, it is possible, that you your selfe alone, by beatinge him behinde, sometime with the one hande, and sometime wyth the other, shall make him without the helpe of any other, to go frely about. For this kinde of correctyon is so greuouse to anye horse, of what age so euer he be, but specially to a Colt, that it will make him so gentle as a lambe, and to sufferr you to do wt him what you list. Thus hauinge taughte you howe to tame

youre horse, in suche sort, as he shall suffer you to take his backe: It is requisite that before you mount vppon him, I put you in remembrance, what you haue to doe. And than beynge mounted, howe to sit him, and howe to behaue your selfe in al poyntes like a horseman.

What the Ryder ought to doe before he take vpp his Horse backe, and beynge mounted, howe he ought to sitte in vpp saddell. Cap. v.

FIrste than see that youre horse bee surelye guirded, and if he be come to weare a bridel, see that the burble thereof bee fastened as it ought to be. And when you are mounted, make the reanes of youre bridell euen and of a iuste lengthe, without stearinge your horse, vntill you haue

satelled your selfe, and youre clothes about you. That done make him to go forward about .ii. paces faire and softly, and then stay agayne. After that, pace him or trot him to ỹ place where you mind to breake him. But after that he cometh to weare a bridle, and is throughly broken: then to kepe him in bre with the duble tournes hereafter taught: you shall in the ende of the forsayde .ii. paces, geue hym also .vi. whole tournes, that is to say first .ii. on the right hand, then .ii. on the left, and last of all .ii. on the right. Or elles if you wil but .iii. whole tournes, that is for eche hand one, so as the first and last be on the right hand. And see that you doe not onlye sit him boldlye, and without feare, but also conceyue with youre selfe, that he and you doe make as it were but one body. And that you both haue but one sence, and one will. And accompany him with your bodye in anye mouynge that he maketh, alwayes beholding his heade right betwixte

twixt his eares, so as your nose maye directly aunswere his foretop. Which shalbe a signe vnto you to knowe thereby, whither you sit right in your sadel or not. And whether youre horse beareth his head right or not. And let the ridge bone of your back, be euen with his. And let your left hande holdinge the reanes of the bridell, be euen with his breast, and in any wise kepe your thighes and knees close to the sadell, holding downe your legges straight, like as you do when you are on foote. And let your feete rest vppon the stirrups in their due places, both hele and toe standing in such sort, as when you shal tourne your head as farre as you can on the one side, without mouinge your bodye, and lokinge downwarde to your stirrup: you shal perceyue that youre toe doeth directlye aunswere the tip of your nose. And accordinge as the sadel is made, so shall you ride him longe or shorte. But alwayes let your right stirrup be shorter then

the other by halfe a whole, and kepe your stirrup leathers alwayes vnder your knees; albeit to ride wyth the stirrup lether aboue the knee, was thought by men of old tyme, more comlie, beinge partlye thanconstrained therunto, for y^t their horses were barded after suche a sorte, as onelie they did ride so, and that with verye longe spurs besides, they coulde not reache their bealies. Notwithstandinge, to ride as we do now a daies, is a great deale more surer. But to fit a horse well or to ride both sure and cleane, is not sufficient to make a perfect horseman, and therfore it is necessarie that here I also declare vnto you, wherein the perfection of a horseman chieflye consisteth.

Which be the thynges that make a perfect horseman. Cap. vi.

Grison

Grison sayeth, that besides the helpe of a good Constellacion, enclinynge you to followe contynuallye, wyth a feruent zeale the scoole of Mars: to make you a perfect horseman, three thinges be requisite. Firste, to knowe howe, and when to helpe your horse. Secondly, how and when to correct him. And thirdlie, howe, and when to coye him, and to make muche of hym. Whiche. iii. thynges beinge as generall kindes, haue manye specialties and particularities belongiuge vnto them. And thoughe they doe seeme wholye to appertayne to the office of the Ryder, yet can I not make you throughlye to vnderstand them, vntil I come to entreate of the Lessons, whyche the Horse for his parte hathe also to learne. Bycause in dede, they must goe bothe together. Notwithstandinge to

thintente I shoulde neede to vse the fewer woordes heareafter, (you being somwhat instructed before) I will entreat of the here in so good order as I can. For though I cannot shew you, when, and howe, to vse these thinges in time, vntyll I come to the horses lessons: yet I may shewe you whiche they be, how many there be, to what ende euery one serueth, and generally the vse of the same. And first you shall vnderstand, that you may helpe youre horse. vii. maner of wayes. That is to say, with your voyce, with your tong, with your rod, with the bridel, with the Caulfes of youre legs, with your stirrup, and with youre spurres. Againe you may correct him. vii. maner of waies, that is to say, with your voice, rod, caulfes of your legges, bridle, stirrup, spurres, and with treading the ringe in suche sort as shalbe hereafter expressed. But you can cherishe or coye him no more but. ii. maner of wayes, that is to saye, eyther

with

with your voyce in speakinge to hym gently, or elis by stratching him on the necke with your hand or with the nether ende of the rodde. And thoughe that helpes and corrections in the doinge seme in a maner al one: yet are they diuerse, hauynge respecte to the time, for the one goth before error, and the other commeth after. For you helpe your horse to thintent he should not erre. But you correct him for that he hath already erred. But it is not so easy to know the due tyme and measure of helping him, as it is to knowe when and howe to correct him. And therefore I would not wish you to be too busye in helpinge him, vntill you can kepe time and measure with both hande and heele, lest youre horse not vnderstandinge your minde, grow to some disorder. But rather vse for a whyle, onelye to correct him when he erreth, so shall he be afraide to doe the like againe. And in the meane time, by exercise, you shall learne as well

the time of helpe, as of correction, and so much the sooner, for that you see the instrumentes wherewith you helpe, or correct, be al one.

To what end such helpes and corrections serue. Cap. vii.

The voyce is that which any horse feareth most, and is needefull in all disorders.

The wand or rod serueth to correct the disordering of his head, and to drive froward toyes out of his minde.

The bridell correcteth both heade, neeke, and mouthe, and maketh him to reane well, and both helpe much to embolden, or to manne him.

The caulles of the legges, and likewise the stirruppes, ordereth aswell the hynder partes, as forepartes of the horse.

The Spurres do not only make him steddy and iuſt, but alſo ſubiecte, and quicke to vnderſtād his riders mind. The correction of treadinge the ring, maketh him iuſte alwell in his māpege, as in euery other feate.

Of the ſounde of the voyce, tounge and lippes. Cap. viii.

But fyrſt as touchinge the voice, you ſhal vnderſtand that accoꝛding as the ſignification of the noyſe oꝛ woꝛd is: So is it either a coꝛrection, a helpe, oꝛ a cheriſhinge. Foꝛ if you would coꝛrect him foꝛ any ſhrewed toye oꝛ obſtinacie, you muſte all to rate him with a terrible voyce, ſaying to him. Ah, traitoꝛ. Ah villain, tourne here, ſtop there, and ſuch like. But if you woulde helpe him at anye time, then you muſt vſe a moꝛe milde and

and chearefull voice: as when you cal him, to saye hey, hey, or nowe, nowe. Likewise if you woulde haue him to go backe, you muste saye with a lowe voice backe boye, backe I say. Also if you woulde helpe him to aduaunce at the stop, you must say cherefullie hup, hup, or hoyse, hoyse, likewise to make him light behind, you must say darier darier, or vse suche tearmes as you shal thinke good. But if you would cherishe your horse or coye him for doing well, then your voice must be most mild of al. As when you saie so boy so, or vse such like coyinge wordes. And whilst we talke heare of the voice, it shall not be amisse also, to shewe you that the sound of the tonge is a verie necessarie helpe, and meete to be vsed as well at the stop, as in the tournes, both single, and duble, I meane that sound which you commonly make by tournynge vp the topp of your tonge, aboute into the midde palat of youre mouthe, and then sodenlie loosen it a-

gain

gaine from thence, with a Chirke. There is also another sounde of the lippes as necessarie to be vsed as anie of the reste, at suche times as shall be hereafter taught, and that is made by closinge your lipps hard together, and then in opening them again somwhat wide, to yelde a certeine sounde pronouncinge as it were, this woorde, powghe.

Of the Rod. Cap. 15.

THoughe some thinke that the correction and help of the rodde, or cogell, is not needefull, and that it maketh the horse too fearful: yet experience teacheth the contrary. And specially if it be vsed as it should be, that is to saye if you correcte him not therwith, out of time, but euen in the selfe same instant, that he erreth. And assure your selfe that to correct a stub-

stubbourne horse, it hath no felowe. For if you beate him but once wel and surelye therewith betwixt his eares, and vpon any part of his heade, (his eyes excepted) you shall neede to giue him the lesse correctiō euer after. But touching the rod, diuerse thinges are to be considered. As first, whē to beat a rod: secondly, how to take it when it is first offred: thirdly, how to beare it at al times: fourthly, to what end it chiefly serueth: and finallye how and when to vse it as a helpe, rorrection, or cherishinge to your horse. And as touching ỹ first .ii. pointes, I say, that if you breake a yong horse which was neuer handled before, you shall beare no rod in any wise, vntill he come to weare a bridle, and then at the first time that the rodde is offered you, you must take it gentlye, for not makinge him afraide therof: and hauing receyued it, you must coye him on the necke therwith, eyther by scratching him on the withers with the neather

ende

end thereof, or els with the middle of the rod, lying crosse vpon hys mane. And that shall make him to abide it ẏ better euer after. Now to the other ii. pointes. In learning how to beare youre rodde, as well when you pace or trot youre horse, as also when you manege or runne him: you shall also learne thereby howe to handle bothe speare, and swoorde, to which ende the bearinge of the rod chieflie serueth. Wherfore it shal not greue me here to shewe you the order thereof. And firſt when you doe but pace or trot youre horse, you shall beare the rod in youre right hande, with the point right vp, towardes your right shulder, holding the neather ende therof betwixt your thombe and your other fingers distended, and not closed. And when you would occupie it, you shal let the point fal either on ẏ left side, or on the right, accordinge as occasion shall require. But when you manege your horse, you shall stretche out your arme towardes your right thighe, and couch

your

your rod crosswise ouer twhart ẏ horses neeke, and when he hath made his first course, and tourned on the righte hande: Then a little before the ende of hys seconde course, when he is in a maner ready to turne on the left hand, you shall lift your rodde from thence, and holde it with the poynte ryghte forth, on the right side of his head, not farre from his eye, or els somewhat lower towardes the eye of the bitte: and as he chaungeth tournes to and fro, so shal you chaunge the placinge of your rodde eyther of the one side or of the other. Whiche be the .iii. cheife warding places of the sword. Or if you wil you may hold youre rodd as you would do a speare when you run that is with the pointe vpwarde and the nether ende lowe towardes your thighe, but not restinge vppon youre thigh, and a litle before that ye come to the place of tourning, you may let the point fall on that side, whiche is requisite and so soone as youre horse hath

hath made his tourne, to holde it a-gaine with the poynte vp, as before, wherby you shal learn how to charge and discharge a staffe.

Nowe as touching the vsage of your rod in helpinge or correctinge youre horse, (for the way of cherishing him therewith, is before taught) because I cannot as I haue heretofore saide, teach you the particularities thereof, vntill I come vnto the horses lessons: Lette it suffyse you therefore in the meane time, to learne these generall rules here folowing. Firste if youre horse will not tourne on any side that you would haue hym, then beate him with your rodd on the contrarye side. As for example, if you woulde haue him to tourne on the righte side, then beate him on the lefte shoulder, and yf you woulde haue him to turne on the lefte side, then strike him on the right shoulder. Likewise if he be harder or heauier, or go more disorderly on the one side then on the other, bear

your rodde for the moste part on that side, to thintent the sight therof may put him in remembrance of his fault. Againe, when you woulde haue hym lighte before, strike hym on the fore partes, as on his shoulders, and fore legs, and when you woulde haue him light behinde, strike him on the flankes, rompe, and hanches. In what time, and how muche, shall be taught you hereafter.

Of the Bridle and Reanes. Cap. 5.

CRison compareth the bridle vnto the stearne of a ship, for as the shippe is wholye guyded by the stearne, so the horses hed is only ruled by the bridle, and therefore this is an instrument, which requireth many consideracions, not only for the diuerse fashyons of bittes

together

togeather with the membres therof, as the chekes, kurbles, postes, trenches, and suche like, meete to serue diuerse mouthes, and to correct diuerse vices, as hereafter shall bee declared in the third booke at large, and set out with figures: But also for the knowinge when, and howe to vse the same. For it is the ryders part, firste to knowe when to ride hys horse with a bitte, then with what maner of bit, & howe to vse the same at the first puttinge of it into the horses mouth, and in what part of his mouth the bit hath to rest. Then how to holde the reanes, when euen togeather, and when one shorter then another, and what measure he shall kepe with his hand, in bearinge hard or loose, highe or lowe, when to vse false reanes, and when to leaue them, when and howe to correct him with the bridell, and when to helpe him: of al whiche thinges I entende here to speake briefly, and so plainlye as I can. Firste therfore when your

horse can trotte cleane and keepe the
ringe, yea and stoppe and tourne in
differentlye well on both handes.

Then take a playne Cannon wyth
right eyelets, suche one as hath bene
somwhat worne before, and put it on
with the hedstal ouer his hedstrayn,
mazing him with the reanes therof
by litle & litle to fele it in his mouthe,
and see that the bit lye vppon his ne-
thermost gommes a litle aboue his greate
teeth, whiche is the due restinge place
therof. And if the bit were fyrste an-
winted with a litle honye and salt, it
wouldc make him the more to delight
in it, and to bee alwayes champynge
theron and to stay his mouth vpon it
the more temperatlye. For if his
mouth be distempred at the beginning
it is not afterwarde so easly holpen,
which thing is litle considered of our
Englyshe horsemen, that vse to ryde
their yonge horses euen at the firste
with so roughe a brake or bit as may
be gotten, which is one of the chiefest

cauſes why we haue ſo manye head-
ſtrong Jades. Now as touchinge the
holdinge of the reanes, you muſt hold
them in your lefte haude, ſo as youre
litel finger and ringe finger maye be
betwixt the .ij. reanes, and that youre
thombe may lie cloſſe vpon the reanes
with the brawne thereof turned to-
wardes the pomell of your ſadell, and
if you haue no rod when you manege
him or run him, then you ſhal take the
ouerplus that hangeth downe by the
midſt in your right hand holding the
ſame hard by youre right Thighe.
And the more that you tourne the ne-
ther ende of your left fiſt inward and
the vpper ende outwarde, the more
you ſhall bringe in your horſes head,
but therin you muſt vſe diſcretion, ac-
cordinge as occaſion ſhall ſerue. And
in deede to ſaye the trueth, that point
appertaineth not ſo muche to the hol-
dinge of the reanes, as to the bearing
of your bridle hande, whereof there
be iii. maner of wayes. The firſt is to

beare it low beneath the pomel of the sadell, euen vppon the wythers, and that is to correct him. The second is, to beare it somwhat higher about the middle of the pomell, and that is to maintaine him. The third is to beare it vpon the vppermost edge of the pomel, and neuer much higher, and that is to be vsed onlye when you woulde manege him, or make him to do anye thing. For to beare the bridel hand ouer highe, as the vnskilfull Numidians in Affrike vse to do, is disalowed for diuerse respectes. First, for that it wearieth the arme: Secondly, if nede were, you coulde not haue so muche power to stoppe your horse when you would. Thirdly, being in the fielde against your enemye: the bearinge of your hand so high, would be a trouble vnto your defence, and a commoditye to your enemy, for that he might easly cut your reanes a lunder. Finally, you can haue no steadye hand vpon youre horse anye time together, whereby

your

your horse shall neuer reane well, nor yet haue steddy head. For who so wil haue his horse to beare his head steddily, and to reane well: let him beare his hande rather lowe then highe, so shall he be hable to keepe it alwayes at one stay, which is one of the chiefest pointes of horsemanship. Notwithstandinge, if your horse be any thinge headstronge, then when you manege him, or otherwyse handle him, beare not to stiffe a hande, but rather somewhat lyghte and temperate, for the more you force him, the lesse he wyll yeald. But if he hath no such fault, then doe alwayes as I tolde you before. And remember alwayes when you tourne your horse, to drawe neyther your arme nor hande more of one side then of another, but to keepe it euen with the horses creast, and onlye by tourning your fist a litle inwarde, or outwarde, to signifie vnto him on what hande you woulde haue him to tourne. And note, that for a while it

ſhall not bee amyſſe, when you ryde your horſe, to let him were his bridle and his headſtrain both together, vntill he be ſomewhat acquainted wyth the bridle, for then you maye take awaye his headſtraine, and inſteade thereof put on a paire of falſe reanes, which are very neceſſarie for a yonge horſe in the beginning, to make hym beare his head right, for bearing the falſe reanes alwayes iuſt & euen you may ſhorte the cõmon reanes on any ſide at your pealure. Which falſe reanes, when youre horſe begin to ware ſomwhat perfect in his doinges, you maye alſo take awaye, and ryde him onelye with the common reanes, and if he happen afterwarde for lacke of them to hange more of one ſide, then of another, or to beare his heade or necke awrye: you maye correct it by bearinge the contrarye reane ſhorter then the other, as for example: if he wrythe more on the left ſide then of the right, then holdinge the bridle as

I taught you before, pull in the right reane with youre forefynger, and so holde it iuſt betwixt youre forefinger and your thombe, and if neede be, you maye alſo toyne your long finger vnto your forefinger to holde it ẏ faſter. But yf he wryeth more on the right ſide then on the lefte, then you ſhall ſhorten the left reane by puttinge .iij. or .iiij. of your nethermoſt fingers betwixt the reanes. But as touchinge the true order of correctynge and helpynge your horſe with the bridell, in time, and meaſure. It ſhalbe declared vnto you hereafter, as occaſyon ſhall ſerue: and therfore in the meane tyme let theſe generall rules ſuffiſe you.

Of the Caulfes of the legges, and of the heeles. Cap. xi.

I May well ſhewe you how to correcte or helpe youre horſe, wyth the caulfes of your legges, & with your heeles, and where to ſtryke him together wyth the diuerſitye of the ſtrokes and the names therof, and

to what ende euerye one serueth. But to tell you exactlye in what time, and with what measure, vntil I come vnto the Horses lessons I can not. But of one thinge I will aduertise you in any wyse at the first, not to be to rash, but to vse suche temperaunce and moderacion, as you may cause your horse by litle and litle to vnderstande your meaning, without any disorder or confusion. And therfore it were best doing with him whilst he learneth hys first lesson, which is to treade the ring, as shalbe hereafter declared vnto you at large: in the which, according as you shall see occasion, you shal helpe him, or correct him, by striking him somewhat behinde the foremer guirt, whiche is the right spurringe place either wyth the one Caulfe alone, or wyth bothe togither, wyth the one heele alone or with both euen together, or together not euen, or els with one immediatly after another. For so many kinds of strokes thereby seruing some

time

time to diuers purposes, and therfore haue diuerse names accordingly. For the firste is called the single stroke of the contrarie legge, wherewith you must helpe him to tourne on whyche side you would haue him. As for example, if you would haue him to turn on the right hand, then you must touche him with youre lefte legge. If on the left hande, then with youre right leg. And likewise when he hangeth more on the one side in hys goynge, then on the other, or be stiffer necked of anye side, or beare not his heade righte, you muste correct him for the moste part with the single stroke on the contrarye side. The seconde is called the double stroke, or euen stroke, bicause you muste strike him in the spurringe place with both legges euen together, whyche properlye and chiefly is to make him to go forward. Notwithstanding it serueth also many times, to make him to turne, to stop, to aduaunce, and for manye other

ther pourposes as you shall perceiue hereafter. The thirde maye be verye well called the closing stroke, because it maketh the horse to close his turne round and iust. And the order of it is thus. When you woulde haue youre horse to close his tourne well (as for example on the ryght hande) then in his tourning, touche him with both legges together, but not euen, that is to say, with youre left leg, in the true spurringe place, and with your right legge somwhat more behinde towardes the horses flanke, whiche maner of strikinge Grison calleth in his language Attrondare. The fourth serueth onlye as a correction for sundrye vyces hereafter to be declared, and then you must strike your horse in the spurring place .iii. or .iiii. times together with one leg after another, so fast as youre legges may walk, which kind of strokes Grison calleth Botti forti ponderosi, but in our toung, me thinke it were not amisse to call it the bouchinge stroke because

cause your legs must goe lyke ti bou-
chyng betles. Or els the clinchinge
stroke fetching a similitude from the
bokewrights, whose hammers when
they clinche ỳ nayles, do answere one
another. In al which iiii. kinds of stro
kes, if you cã learn to kepe time & mea
sure wyth your legges & heeles, you
shalbe the better hable to kepe time
also wyth youre spurres, when you
come to ride your horse with spurres.
For there is none other difference be-
twixt them but that the stroke of the
one toucheth the quicke, and the other
not. Because the one is blont, and the
other sharpe.

Of the Stirrup. Cap. xii.

Howbeit the correction or
helpe of the stirrup be sel-
dome vsed, yet it is a good
helpe to a ponge horse in
the beginning, but if he be
somwhat broken. For if he casteth his

head

head or necke a wrye, or lange of one side more then of a nother. By stri-kinge him with the stirrup vnder the shoulder on the contrary side, you shal make him to amende his fault.

Of the Spur. Cap. xiii.

HAuing declared vnto you in the beginninge (when I shewed you how many kindes of corrections and helps there were) to what ende the spur serueth: and also now in a maner last of all, in speakinge of the vtinge of youre legges and heeles, in what parte of his bodye you shoulde spur your horse, and howe many kindes of strokes there were, and when to be vsed: it resteth now that I shew you when it is time to make youre horse bothe to abide the spur, and also to knowe the spur, and all the helpes therof, and where, and how you shall do the same. And first you shal vnder-

stand

ſtand that in old time men were ſo ignorant as they woulde neuer ſpurre their horſes vntill they were not only ſtaide of heade, but alſo perfect in al ſuch orders, as were vſed in thoſe daies. So that though their horſes were vi. or vii. yeares old, yet could no man aſſure him ſelf of their goodneſſe. For moſt commonly when they came afterwarde to be ſpurred, eyther they waxed ſo ſtubborn and ſo deuelish as they woulde not abyde the ſpur, but fall a leapinge and flynginge, and tryinge of maſteries to caſte the riders: or els they became ſo reſtiffe and ſo dul therwith, as they would abide it to well, and ſtand euen ſtill, not once mouinge for it, and the more they were ſpurred the worſe they woulde be. And although that thoſe riders had extraordinary meanes to make a horſe to abide the ſpur, whether he woulde or not, as by forcing him whē they ſpurred him to plunge into ſome greate water or ſea, or to behange him with

ſpurres

spurres and pricks made of pourpose to molest him, or els perhappes as I haue sene some riders do, to bee hange him with a paire of stuffed bootes, or with saude bagges, hauinge spurres or pricks to greeue him whilst they chase him to and fro. And so to weary him that way: yet they had no wayes to make him to know the helpe of the spur, and therby to vnderstand the riders meanynge, and all for lacke of knowledge and good consideracion. They lacked knowledge, for that they would neuer almost spur their horse but when they tanne him, so that the spur serued them in a maner to none other purpose. Again they lacked consideracion, in that they suffered their horses to go so lōg before they spurred them. For they might wel thinke that it was not so easye to make a horse eyther to abide or to knowe the spur when he is growen in age, strengthe and lustye courage, as when he is yonge, simple and feareful, and apt to

rule as a man will him self. And therefore I would wish you not to differ the time so longe, but after that your Horse hath worne the bridle halfe a score of times, let him learne to know the spur be he neuer so yong, leane or feble. Which would be done eyther whilst you cause him to trot the ring in some new depe plowed ground, in helping him therewith as hereafter shalbe taught; or els when you trot him in the like ground right out, and though you may geue him therewith a carier if you will: yet to auoide all disorders that might therof ensewe, the surest and redyest way is only e to trot him: for otherwise you must tary vntill he can run a carier well, and stop as he ought to do, which perhappes would be to long. And of whatsoeuer despolition or metal the horse be, dul, or quicke: Forget not in any wise in the selfe same instant that you put spurres vnto him, to helpe him with your voyce; or els with the sound of

your lips, and that shall put bye all shewed toyes, wherof perhappes he might otherwise shew you some, as to leape, to flinge, to cast his head betwixt his legges, to lye downe, or suche like. And if you see that the spur doth make him to springe forwarde, and to amende his pace, then make much of him, & so by litle and litle, you shall bring him acquainted with the spur wel inough, and in time to know all the helpes, and corrections of the same.

But if you haue to spurre a horse that is somwhat in yeares, and of nature ramege or restiffe. Then see that in any wise you spur him not at the first, eyther when you trot him, or runne him, but onlye whilest you pace him faire and softlye through some towne or Citye, and so gounge, sodenlye put spurres to him, helping him in the self same instãce, with your voice, or with the sound of your lips, and force him therwith to fall into a swifft trot, the

length

lengthe of .xx. or xxx. paces, which if he doth, make much of him, & for a while vse him thus halfe a score times in a day, vntil he be perfect in that, which when you see he is: Then you may go into the field, & there whilst you trot him in some newe plowed grounde, spurre him and helpe him as before, making him to gallop as harde as he may driue, a prety way together, and then stay, making muche of him if he did well: Thus proceedinge from soft pace to trot, and from trot to gallop, by continuall exercise, you shall make him both to feare the spurre, and also to know the helpe therof. Notwithstandinge there be some horses of nature verye liuely and sensible, whiche throughe euil breakinge at the first, and afterwarde by sufferaunce, haue bene so euyll accustomed, as they will neuer yelde to the spurre, but so soone as they feele it, they will leape and flynge and take on like Spirites. Wherefore yf anye suche Horse

chaunce to come into youre handes first for a while. Ride him without spurres, & vse him to tred the ringes, vntill he hath learned to go quietlye in the same, and to kepe the true path. Which whan you se he doth, then ride him both with spurres and also with a good wād in your hand. And whilst he treadith the ringe in some newe plowed ground with depe forrowes, when time is touche him with youre spurres at sundry times thrise, and if ye will then playe his vagarie, beate him forthwith with youre wande vpon the hedde on bothe sides and betwixt the eares and vppon his forelegges. All to ratting him at the selfe same present, with a terrible voyce & neuer leaue him vntil you haue made him to yelde vnto the spurre, without makinge any resistaunce at al, and to thintent that he may suffer the pricke of the spurre the better, it shall be necessary to weary him, sometime with continuall turninge and trotting him

round

round, and ouerthwhart the forrowes and sometime by trotting and gallopinge him right out, in one pathe to and froo. By meanes of which trauel and often spurringe him together, he shall fall into suche a sweat and heat, that the strokes shall greue him the lesse. By meanes wherof he shall not onlye be content to abide the spur, but also learne by the stroke thereof to know your will, and to obey the same, and so muche the more if you shall not forget when he doth wel to make muche of him. But note by the way that this last order belongeth to a horse of a great corage or if you should in such sort molest or weary a horse of a dull spirite, he woulde geue ouer and for faintnes become restifke, and therfore a good consideracion must be had aswell to the horses strength, as to his byte.

But now though I shewed you in the last Chapter before, howe manye kindes of strokes of the spurre there

were, and generally howe and when to be vsed, yet lette it not greue you that I repete heare some part therof once againe with some litle addicion not to be left out.

First then when so euer youre horse will not tourne as you woulde haue him, or be stiffer necked of one side the of another, or will not carye his head right nor continue in his trotte, you shall correct him alwayes with the single stroke of the contrarye spurre, but if he were slowe in his trot, bearinge his head and necke right, then you shall correcte hym with the euen stroke of both spurres together for that stroke properlye serueth to quicken him & to make him go forwarde, and vnproperly for thother purposes in the former chapter rehersed. It is requisite also that I shew you somewhat more plainlye howe to correcte your horse with one spur after another whiche I called before, the clinchynge stroke, the order whereof is thus.

thus.

When youre Horſe committeth a fault of anye ſide, as for example on the leſte ſide, then geue him with one ſpur immediatly after another, three ſtrokes. Whereof the firſte and laſte muſte be of the right ſide, but if he erreth on the right ſyde, then the firſte and laſt ſtroke muſt be of the left ſide. And note that after your horſe wil abyde the ſpur, & alſo knoweth the helpes therof, it ſhal not be good to ſpur him often, but onelye when you ſee it verye nedefull, as to direct his heade and necke when he rayneth not well, or to helpe him in his ſingle or double turnes, when you manege him, or elſ to giue him ſwiftenelle when he paſſeth a carere, for ouermuch ſpurringe wil make him ſwing tailed, and ſpecially if he be a Gennet, or Turkye horſe, whoſe tayles be alwayes loſe and at libertye, and are not tyed as the courſers be.

Of the muserol and the martingale. Cap. xiiii.

TO these forsayde kyndes of helpes, and corrections, I think, that Grison wold haue also added the muſroll and the martingale, but that they semed perchaunce vnto him, extraordinarye thinges, and not mete to be vsed, but at certain times, and specially the martingale. Which though it was first inuented by Euãgelista, an excellent rider, and a great horsmaster of Myllan, not onelye to make the horse to haue a steddy head but also to make him light before in his aduaunting, & in his going to gather his body roũd together: yet Grison semeth not greatly to allow it: albeit he sayeth it may be vsed when ỹ horse is very heauy before, & marueloulsly vnstaid of head, neyther would he haue the horse to weare it, aboue xv. dayes together, at ỹ most. Thinking

king it in dede, a great deale better, to bring the horse from suche faultes, by such meanes, as are by him hereafter taught. But he prayseth muche the musrol, saying that if the horse do naturallye keepe his mouth close together, that then it canne not hurt him: but if he holde it open, then it doth not onlye helpe him, but also correct him of that fault in such sort, as after that he hath bene used a litle therebnto: it will make him steddy both of mouth, head, and necke, and to reane as he should do.

Of the horses lessons in generall and order therof. Cap. primum.

THus hauing declared bnto you, with what instrumentes, you should helpe or correct your horse, and generally how, and when to vse them, and also howe, and when to cherish him, as thinges onlye appertaining

The first Chapter of the seconde booke.

pertaynynge to the Ryders office: I thinke it therfore now mete to shew you what youre horse hath to learne for his part, and also what order you shall kepe in breakinge him, for yf a horse be taught vnorderlye, he shall neuer be perfect in any thinge. As for example if you, (as some men doe for lacke of skill) woulde vse to galloppe youre horse before he can stop well in his trotte, or to run him, before he can stop well in his gallop, or to manege him with a swift gallop, before he can stop, aduaunce and tourne redilye on both handes: you should mar him for euer. And therfore take hede that ye dewlye folowe thys order heare folowynge.

First you must vse great dyligence in makinge him to treade softelye, to kepe one pathe, and to trotte cleane, whiche is one of the chiefest pointes of all, bycause it is harder by nature for a Colte to trotte well then to goe softly, to runne, or to gallop.

Secondly

Secondly, you must teach him to be light at stoppe.

Thirdly, to aduaunce before, and to yarke behind.

Fourthly, to turne redilye on both handes with single turne and double turne.

Fiftly, to make a sure and redy manege.

Sixtlye, to passe a swift a Carier.

And finally, if your horse be nimble, and apt thereto by nature, you maye make him a sterer, by teachinge him to bounde aloft and to yarke withall: to gallop the galloppe galliarde, to teach the capriole, to daunce the Coruetty and such like kinde of sawltes: and in al his doinges from the beginning to the endyng, you must see that he reane wel, and beare his head steadilye whiche is the foundacion of all the rest.

And by obseruing this order with al ỳ rules therto beloging, in such sort as shalbe herafter taught: ye shal win ỳ

space

space of foure or six monethes, make your horse perfect in al pointes. Notwithstanding ther be some yong horses, so slowe of groth, as althoughe they can do their thinges orderly, yet they showe no strength, nor force in their doinges, vntill they be fiue or six yeares olde: byeause their ioyntes before that time, are not ful knitte, nor their mouthes throughly steyed. And note that from sixe yeares to .xv. A horse being not maymed, nor hurt, may very wel continue in his goodnes: yea & some horses perhappes wil continue vntil .xx. yeares and aboue, as ther examples before recited, do wel testify.

Moreouer see that you teache your horse early in ỹ morning, before you geue him his prouender, not failing in the beginninge of his breakinge, vntill he be somwhat perfect: to ride him euery day once. And afterwarde to ride him twise in a weke shall suffise, onlesse you see that such rest doth cause hym to forget hys lessons, for

then

then vntill he hath gotten that which he had lost it shal be requisite to ryde him againe euery daye one houre at the least, so longe time as he is able well to endure, leauing him alwayes with a good mouth. For to take ouermuche of a horse at once, is the nexte waye to make him faint hearted, and restiffe.

The order of treading the ringe, and to what end it serueth. Cap. ii.

TO thintent than that your horse maye haue a loftye pace, trotte cleane, and learne to kepe one pathe, you shall firste cause him to be brought into the fielde, nyghe vnto some newe plowed grounde, and the deper the forrowes be, the better to make him lift his feete. Whereas after that you haue taken hys backe, you shall trot him right out, aboute the length of a C. paces. That done, you shall enter a good waye into one of the forowes, in suche parte of the lande

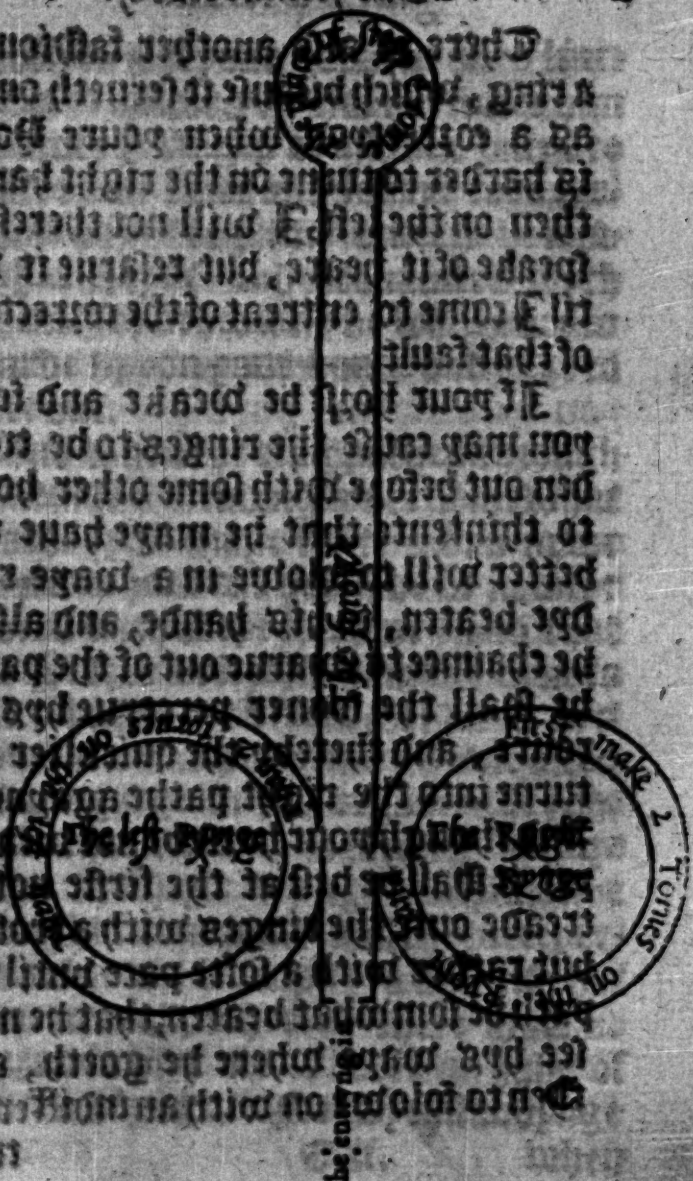
land, as you may haue space inough, and mould inough, rounde about you, and there on the righte hande, ouertwharte the forrowes, make him to treade oute twise together, a rounde ringe, conteyninge in Circute aboute xxb. or .xxx. paces: and beinge come about at the seconde time, to the place, where he began: cause him to treade out the like ringe on the left hande. About the whiche after that he hath also gone .ii. times, let him beginne agayne on the ryghte hande, and so to shifte from ringe to ringe, treadynge euerye one, still, twise about, vntyll he hath gone aboute the leste ryuge, foure times, and about the right ring fyue tymes, for as he muste beginne wyth the righte ringe, so muste he ende wyth the same. Whereby he shall alwayes make twoo tournes more on the ryght hand, then on the left.

That done, trotte hym right out,

in

in the selfe same forrowe, where he begamme firste, or in some other forrowe on the oute syde of the righte tynge, the length of thyrtye paces, and thereby pullinge in youre bridle hande, stoppe him and staye a good whyle together, makynge hym to stande styll, and to keepe his heade and bodye, right in the pathe. And when you haue so done then tourne hym fayre and softlye, on the righte hande, takynge rowme ynoughe at the firste, for feare of makinge hym soste necked, and beynge come a gaine into the pathe: trot hym backe agayne to the place from whence he came, and there you shall lyghte of on his backe. And to encourage hym the more agaynste the nexte tyme, you maye yf you woyll, take of hys padde. Neyther shall you vse hym anye otherwyse than thus, for the spare of eyghte dayes together. But after that the eyghte dayes bee expyred: Lette hym

goe increacing euerye daye his ringe turnes, by .i. and by .ii. vntil he come to .xxii. that is to saye. x. for the lefte ring, & .xii. for the right. Which number as Grison saieth maketh .v. large turnes and a halfe, appointinge foure goinges about, to euery suche turne, and he calleth them large turnes, in respect of the narrow turnes, wherof we shal speak herafter, in their place. Neyther would he haue this number of ringe turnes for a certain space to be eyther augmented or diminished. But thoughe you see heare that the horse by this meanes learneth .iii. lessons at once, that is to saye, firste to tread the ringe, secondly to stop, and thirdly to turne: yet to auoyde confusion, I wil not entreat of them al at once, but of euery one particularly by hym selfe. And firste to thyntent you should the better vnderstand of what sort the ringes ought to be: beholde heare thys fygure folowinge, liuelye expressing both ringes together with


The engine

There is also another fashion of a ring, which bicause it serueth onlye as a correction when youre Horse is harder to turne on the right hande then on the left, I will not therefore speake of it heare, but reserue it vntil I come to entreat of the correction of that fault.

If your horse be weake and feble you may cause the ringes to be trodden out before with some other horse to thintente that he maye haue the better will to folowe in a waye readye beaten, to his hande, and also if he chaunce to swarue out of the path, he shall the sooner perceyue hys errour, and thereby the quicklier returne into the right pathe agayne.

And though your horse be not weake: yet it shall be best at the firste not to treade oute the ringes with a trotte, but rather with a softe pace vntil the path be somwhat beaten, that he may see hys waye where he goeth, and then to folowe on with an indifferent

trot,

trot: yea & if your horse be ouer lusty or to quicke, you shal not suffer him to trot the ringes at all. But only to pace them fayre and softly for a certaine dayes together, vntil he be somwhat stayde and acquainted wyth them. For otherwise he will beare to harde vppon your hande and seeke to flee out.

And when the ring pathes through continuall treading waxe somewhat harde: you maye shifte into a newe place where the grounde is newly eared with deepe forrowes, and that as I saide before, shall make hym to lifte highe. Albeit Grison in his fourth booke, doth not allowe often chaunginge in the beginnynge, onelesse that necessity so forceth, sayinge that the horse beynge contynually taught in one place, shal the better remembre his lessons: yea and also his corrections, whereby there shall be bredde in him as it were an habit of well doynge. Notwythstandynge

when you come to manege your horse or to passe a career, I would not wish you to use alwayes one place, nor one length, lest he be to perfit when you chaunge places, thinckinge that he shoulde not do it anywhere, or if he do it not to passe his accustomed length, and so perchaunce stop before you woulde haue him.

But there be some which will not vse their horses to all ringes, but to one only, which is very euil for a yōg horse, bycause it will make him faint harted and fearfull, for when he commeth to the place where he is wont to be tourned, he will striue to go forth right, and so perhaps become restiffe or at the lest not go in the ringe so euenly & so iustly, as he should do. Notwithstandinge to a horse of some yeares and of a lusty spright it maye sometime be verye well allowed and specially if he be stiffe necked, and hard to turne, yea and also to shewe that though the forme of the ringes be

therby somwhat altered, yet he should alwaies kepe in one fewme.

After that your horse hath wonne the bridle a while, & is well acquainted therwith, you may encrease your ringe turnes euery day by .iij. for eche ringe, vntill ye come to .xiiij. whiche make a .xj. large turnes and a halfe, that is .xiij. for the left ring, and .xiiij. for the right, according as your horse shalbe in breath and hable to endure it, other wise a lesse nũber may suffise, for ouermuch labour doeth weaken a yong horse, whiche weakenes doth not appeare in some vntill they be .iiij. or .v. yeares olde, for at the first the feare that he hath of his rider, maketh him to vnite hys foote together, and to beare it out the more stoutly. But after that he is well acquaynted with his rider, he will not shewe so muche force in his labour and trauell than as he did before, but his naturall weaknesse will than appeare, and so muche the more, as he shall growe in

greatnes, and be laden with flesshe. Notwythstandynge the numbre of turnes about said is conuenient for any horse of an indifferent strength, for .xii. turnes may suffise anye horse, be he neuer so stronge or good of breath, onlesse he be to vnreasonably strong, in age, euill broken before, and vsed to liberty: for than, to breake him of his stubbornnes it shall not onlye be requisit to geue him .xii. turnes, but also .C. xii. But that seldom for feare of weakeninge his backe, yea and perchaunce euery other member besides. But most commonlye after the wearinge of his bridle, obserue the number of .xiii. whyche you shall not encrease, but vpon such occasion as is aforesaide, nor yet diminisshe the same, onlesse it be when you trotte him and turne him to and fro in manege wise, after that you be come out of the ringes, whereof we shal entreat hereafter in his place.

The helpes and corrections mete to bee vsed whilst he treadeth the ringes, also when you shal gallop the ringes, and to how many purposes it serueth.

If your horse in treadinge the ring, trotteth not fast inough he, or bee ramnege, that is to say, not keping a iuste pace, but fareth as one that were in two mindes, not caring whether he went on, or not: or if he will sodenlye stop before his lesson be ended, then quicken him often with youre voyce, or with the sounde of your lips, before mencioned, and by lyttle & little, make hym to know the helpe of your legge and heele, by strikinge him sometime with one legge or heele, and somtime with both, accordinge as his fault shall require. The order whereof is before declared, and to make hym goe the iuster,

it shall be good for the moste parte, to holde your contrary leg in his sight, and likewise your rod whe you come to beare one, as for example, if he be stiffer on the right side the on the left, then holde out your left legge, and lay your rod crosse ouer his left shoulder. But if he be harder on the leste side, then holde out youre right leg, & hold youre rod right out not far from the horses right eye; remembryng alwayes to holde the raynes of youre bridle, those shorter then the other. In all which thinges in such sorte as I taught you in the first booke. But if he be ramege eyther by nature or by euill breakinge, then make him to trade the ringes first with a softe trot, & than with so hard a gallop as he can driue, helping him in due time with your voice, rod or spur, as occasion shall require, and that shall make him to forget toyes and to attende to his waye, but see that you gallop him not fiersly for feare of makinge him ee-

stiffe

stille. And this way serueth to correct a great meany of other faultes, as the lightnes and playing with his head, and when he draweth vp his tonge, and will not stay his mouth vpon the bit in his due place. Or if he go iumping without order or flinging with his heles, likewise if he be to hasty or furious this will stop him and cause that he shall afterwarde stop the better in his Carier, and not run away. Also if he be so pille alwayes when he is handled, this taken in time will correct him. And finally if he be slowe and dull, this will quicken him. But if he be vtrye lively and quicke of him selfe then you shall do cleane contrary to this, that is to say, you shal neither geue him swift trot nor gallop. And whensoeuer you gallioppe youre horse remembre alwayes to helpe him more or lesse with your voyce, rod or spur, according as the qualitye of the horse shal require, and when he doth well to cherish him. But though he the

galloppinge of the ringe, serueth to so manye good pourposes as you haue harde: yet for the moste parte, let him tread the ringes with a good round trot, and not to gallop them at all, ouelesse some of the forsaide occasions doe so require.

Of stoppinge.

HItherto we haue spoken of treadynge the ringes only, now we will shewe you how you shall teache your horse to stop. I tolde you before, that hauinge ended youre number of ring turnes, you should trot your horse right oute in the midle forowe betwixte the ringes vntill you come to the place of stop, and there to stay a good pretye while together, keping his body right in the path, whiche if he will not doe, but stande ouerthwartly either with his forepartes or hinderparts, or els perchaūce with his

his whole bodye cleane oute of the pathe: Then see that ye touche him at the first neyther with heele nor rod, lest he not knowing the one nor other be dystempred, and perchaunce fall a runninge awaye. But you shall appoint a footman to stand at the place of stoppe, who shal direct him into the right pathe by thrustinge him wyth his handes on that syde whiche standeth out of order, And this waye is not onlye good for a yonge horse, but also for any other horse, that is in age and by meanes of euyll breakyng, hath bene accustomed to stop wronge, but than the footeman besides thrustinge him with his handes, may also chastise such a horse with a rodde, by strikinge him therewith on that side that he erreth, or if you wil not so do, you may cause your horse to go stil in the same path a yard or ii. further forward, and there stop him, holding the rean of his hedstrain straiter on ỹ side wheron he most forceth your hād then

on

on the other, and that shall kepe him whether he wyll or not in the right pathe.

And after that he begynneth to be somwhat obedient vnto you, you may direct him vnto the right path when he stoppeth wronge, with the ouerplus of the reanes of his bedstraine, by beating him therwith moderatly vpon that shoulder or romp that standeth farthest oute of order. But beware in any wise that you strike him with no rod before he come to weare a bridle.

It is very good also to trot him to some hanginge grounde called of the Italions Pendino, and there to stop him somwhat downe the hill, but therein you must vse good discreation in choosing such a ground as shalbe mete for the purpose. For a yong horse many times will be afrayde to stop downe the hil, and specially if it be ouer stepe, yea and it may doe him more hatme then good, beinge an occasion per-

chaunce

shaume that he shall neuer after bee light of stop. Wherefore at the first it shalbe best to stop him in such a ground as shall be neyther to stepe nor yet to plaine, but betwixt both, as that is which some thing falleth, and riseth immediatly againe. So shall not the horse be afrayde of it. And afterwards when he is growne in age, and hath more force and strength you maye be the bolder to stop him vppon a stepe ground, according as you shal think it nedefull. And let this suffise you for this time, because we shalbe forced to speake more of stopping in the chapters next following.

Of going backe, and to what ende it serueth, and how and when you shal teach your horse to do it.

After that your horse hath wonne the bridle, and answeth therto and then you shal teach him when he hath stopt, be it vpon a han-

hanging grounde, or otherwise to go backward iii. or. iiii. steppes, which will not onlye staye his mouthe, and make him light of heade, but also to lifte his legges, and to bee the more apte to aduaunce before. For the whyche cause it was necessarye to talke of this before I proceaded anye further.

To teache youre horse then to goe backe: you muste so soone as he hathe stopt, pull in your bridle hande moderatlye accordinge as the horses resistaunce shall require, and so keepynge youre hande steddye wythoute geuynge hym anye libertye, stryke hym faire and softlye vppon the bowinge of his wecke wyth your rodde saying vnto him wyth a softe voyce in that instaunt, backe, backe I saye, and solycyte hym in that sorte a pretye whyle together: for the whyche yf he wyll not moue his legges, or doeth make any resistance, then

then spurre hym in tyme, fyrste wyth one spurre, and then wyth another, but most on that side whereas you see his hinderpartes to stande most oute of order, to thintent that he maye goe right in the path. And besides thys, you may haue a footman to stand at the place of stoppe, wyth a rod in hys hande, who in the selfe same tyme, that you pul in the brydle shal knocke him fayre and softly with his rodde vppon the knees, and seldome vp neuer vppon the mouth. And sometyme lette hym onelye threaten him without beatynge hym at all, but if thys wyll not suffise, then lette the same manne take the cheke of the bitte in hys hande, and so forse hym to goe backe, not ceasynge to molest hym, sometyme one waye, and sometyme another, vntill at the leste he hath made him to pull backe one foote. And whensoeuer he doeth well, bee readye immedyatlye to cope hym for the same, and then lette

hym

him staye a while. That done, cause him to do the like againe by pulling in the bridle only and none other wise. For the mastinge much of him before, will cause him to go backe of his owne accord with both legs, yf not, than by correctinge him in such sorte as is aforesaide, you shall force him to goe backe whether he will or not.

Of admunicion, wherto it serueth, and where, howe, and when, you shall teach him to do it.

ADmunicion is the same vsed of some horsmen, signifyinge that when the horse doth wynce at yͤ stop he listeth vppe both his forefete altogether somwhat aboue ground & letteth them fal againe twise or thrise together, whiche the Italions call [illegible] and it is so necessarye a thinge as without it the horse can neuer manege well nor turne ex-

dilye

dilye, as hereafter you shall well perceiue, wherfore when youre horse can stoppe well, and will also goe backewarde when you would haue him, it is mete to teache him to aduaunce. And as it is not amysse to teache it hym, when you stoppe hym in the forowe betwixt the two ringes, so is it very good also to go into some long sandy way, which is euen and plaine, and there after that you haue trotted him right out with a very swift trot the length of .xl. foote, or there about, to stop him, helpinge him immediatlie with youre voyce, and also wyth both spurres euen together, and sometime with your rod by strikinge him therewith on the right shoulder, but seldome on the left. And if he wil not aduaunce for that, no not so muche as wyth his right legge: Then kepinge still a steddye hand vpon him, correct him immediatlye twise or thrise together with the euen stroke of youre spurres, or els with one spurre after

another, helpinge him alwayes with your voice, as by ſayinge vnto him huppe, huppe, or hoyſe, hoyſe. And immediatly after, trotte him oute againe the like diſtaunce with a ſwift trotte, and at the ſtoppe doe as you did before, continuinge ſtill the ſame, vntill you haue made him to lyfte his feete from the grounde, and to aduaunce thyſe, or twiſe together at the leaſte, whiche whan he doeth, thoughe it be but meanlye, yet make muche of him, and coye him with youre righte hande, or wyth youre ſticke, by ſtratchinge him therewith on the necke, nigh vnto the withers, ſuffringe him there to ſtaye a whyle: That done, trotte him forth againe, and at the next ſtop you ſhall ſee that ſo ſoone as he heareth youre voyce, he will aduaunce of his owne accord, not onelye with one legge, but with both, yea and ſo manye tymes togegether, as you will haue him. And in ſo doynge, you ſhall ſeldome helpe

him

hym with your spurres or rodde, but onlye with the caulies of your legges and with youre voyce, whiche must alwayes be one. And if the grounde where he stoppeth be somewhat hanginge, it shalbe so much the more easye for him, but after that he can aduaunce, and doeth vnderstand the helpes of the voyce, rodde, and spurre, beware that ye vse not to geue him such short stops one after another, least he take a custome to stoppe sooner, and therewith to aduaunce higher then you would haue him: but rather trot him oute the iust length of a Carier, towardes the knoll of some hill, and there stoppe him vppon the browe thereof, or steper downe, accordinge as the qualytye of the Horse shall require, helpinge him as is aforesaide. For assure youre selfe that a hangynge grounde is verye necessarye and speciallye when the Horse is not apte of hym selfe to bowe hys howghes behynde, for the

horse that is naturally light hath not so muche nede of a hanginge grounde bycause that he with a lytle helpe in a playne ground will learne to stoppe euen vppon his buttockes, whiche is the chefest grace of the stop, for onelesse the horse in his stoppe doth bowe his houghes orderly, and run slidinge on his hinderlegges, neither stoppe, nor aduauncinge shalbe praise worthye.

When youre horse can stop and aduaunce wel in his trot: then you may teache him in the like groundes to do the same vpon a gallop, vsing the self same order, helpes, and corrections, that are aboue written. And forget not in any wise to make much of him when he doeth well, but for the moste parte lette him continue the doynge therof vpon a trot, for that shal make him so light and so perfect as when you come afterwarde to gallop him, or to run him, he shall not be to seeke therein.

Corrections

Corrections to bee vsed when youre horse aduaunceth to highe, or oute of order, or when you woulde not haue him.

If youre horse aduaunceth to highe, or listeth not vp hys feete euen together, and with such grace as he ought to doe, correct him immediatlye with the euen stroke of your spurres, and somtime with your rod also, striking him therwith vpon the flankes, that done, put hym forward again the length of a short maneging course, and there stop, helping him to aduaunce with youre voyce, and if neede be, with the caulfes of your legges, or with your spurres, or els with rod vpon his right shoulder and sometime with all together, according as you shal see it nedeful. Or after that you haue corrected him, you maye if you will, withoute puttinge him forward turne him and go backe againe in the selfe same pathe a good

ꝑzety way, and then to retourne from thence with a good rounde trot, and to ſtoppe him ypon the ſame knoll, where he ſtopt before, and ſo to continue returninge ſtyll to and fro, vntill he hath amended his faulte, and aduaunceth as you woulde haue him, which when he doth, make muche of him, and let him ſtaye a good while after, for the longer that you ſtaye him, the more perfect you ſhall make him.

If youre Horſe hathe gotten an euill cuſtome to ſtop, and to aduaunce withall, ſodenlye, or ofter then you woulde haue him, whiche fault moſt commonlye is incident to yonge horſes. Then correct him immediatlye wyth your voyce, and alſo with your rodde vpon his flankes, and ſomtime vpon his forelegges, yea and if nede be, with your ſpurres euerye maner of waye, forcinge him to go forward, and not to aduaunce, but when you ſhall prouoke hym thereunto eyther

with

with boyce, spurres, legges, or rod, or with all together, accordynge as the horses qualitie shall require, for some horse is so vile of courage, and so dull of vnderstandinge, as if you alwaies vse to helpe him with your spurres, at the stop: Then so often as you shal spurre him, to make him go forward, he wil by and by stop, and aduaunce, and the more you spurre hym, the woorse he will be, and so perchaunce become restiffe, wherefore you muste vse greate diligence, and good discreation in makinge him to knowe by the harde or loose bearinge youre bridle hande, when you helpe him with youre spurres, to goe forwarde, and when to stop. And vntill he be perfect therein, it shalbe best to helpe him at the stoppe, onelye wyth youre boyce, and not to vse youre spurres or rod, but when you doe correct him or els when you wouldе haue him to go forwarde.

When and how to teache your hoꝛse to yarke, and to make hym lyght behinde.

IF your hoꝛse be of a conuenient age, and growen to his full strength and therwith haue a good backe, and hable to endure, (foꝛ otherwise it shoulde doe hym moꝛe yarme then good): Then hauinge taught hym to stop, & to aduaunce beꝛe, you may teach hym also to yarke behind, by helping hym in his aduaūcing, with your voyce and with your rod, beatinge hym therwith behinde, sometime on the one side, and sometime on the other, and if neede be, you maye also helpe hym wyth the cuen stroke of youre spurres, not leauinge to molest hym in such soꝛt, vntill you see that he beginneth to gather vp his pompe, & to lift his hinder legs, whiche doinge, you shall leaue beatinge, & make muche of him, and afterward you shall see that with a verye little

helpe

helpe, he will fall vnto it of his owne accord, you maye also if you will, appoint a footman that hath some skil, to stand behind you, with a longe rod in his hande, who at the stop whilst your horse aduanceth, may helpe him with his voyce, and by beatinge him on the haunches, and on the rompe, cause him to yacke, whyche waye is very good, so that youre horse be not ouerlustye, and therewith also naturallye headstronge, for than perchaunce it wyll make him to springe forward, and to fall a runnyng, wherfore vntill he hath a stayde mouth, it were better to vse the firste waye, or elles to bringe hym vnto it in the stable in thys sort.

When you come into the Stable, stande behynde him with a longe rod in youre hande, and beate hym therewyth on the middle rompe, helpynge him in that instant, with that voyce when ye vse to make him lyght behynde, not ceasinge to molest hym in

that sorte vntill he gather vppe his rompe, and cast oute both his heeles euen together, & that of a iust heigth twise or thrise together, which doing you shall leaue beatinge, and make much of him, sufferinge him to rest a good while after. Thus solicitinge him twise or thrise a daye, you shall make him so light and so redye of his heeles, that he will yarke so soone as he shall but heare youre voice, or the whiske of youre rod, and when he can do it well in the stable, then to make him the more perfect therein abyde, you may when you ride him, cause a footeman to stande behinde you with a longe sticke in his hande, who by threatninge him, and beatinge him on the Rompe, maye cause hym to yarke so often as you shall thynke it mete, and yf youre Horse bee verie lighte and nimble of him selfe, you maye teache him also to leape at the stoppe, and to yarke withall, but sith that leapinge is more mete for a stir-

ring

ringe horſe, then for a horſe of ſeruice, and alſo for that there be diuerſe kindes of leapes, I will not therefore entreat of that heare, but differ it vntill I haue ſhewed you the order of turning and maneginge.

Howe to teache youre horſe to turne redilye on both handes.

I Entende to ſpeake heare of the narrow and ſtrait tournes, and not of the large tournes, otherwiſe called the ringe tournes, for we haue entreated of them ſufficientlye before.

And firſt you ſhall vnderſtande that of the narrowe turnes, there be three kindes, that is to ſaye, halfe tourne, whole turne, and double turne. The halfe tourne is when the horſe turneth on the one ſide, and ſetteth hys heade that waye, that his taile before ſtoode, and is called the half turne, for that the horſe maketh but half a circle,

but

but yf he doubleth the ſame, and ſetteth his heade that waye it ſtoode at the firſte: then it is called a whole turne, for in turninge round about, he maketh a circle complet. And .ii. ſuche whole turnes make a double turne, whyche Griſon calleth Volta raddoppiata who appointeth to euerye ſuch turne fowre halfe turnes whiche maye bee otherwiſe ſyngle turnes. And note that in turninge dyuerſe thynges are to be obſerued.

Firſt that he bringe in the contrarye legge vppon the other, and that he carye hys legges neyther to high, nor to lowe, alſo that he keepe alwayes one pathe, and that he neyther preaſſe forwarde, nor yet rele backwarde in hys turninge, alſo that he keepe hys bodye in one ſtaye, wrythinge neyther heade, necke, nor anye part of his body, but to come in wholl and rounde together, and to cloſe hys turne in ſo narrowe a rowme as maye be. But firſte you ſhall teache him to

make

make the fyngle or halfe tournes in this sort, and order here followinge.

When you are come out of the ringes, trotte your horse right out in the midle forrowe vnto the place of stop, and there after that you haue stopt, tourne hym faire and softlye on the right hande ta kynge towme inough at the firste, as I shewed you before, for feare of makynge him sore necked, that done, geue hym the lyke tourne on the left hande, and then turne hym agayne on the righte hande, remembringe alwayes to beginne with the ryght hande, and to ende wyth the same, and see that in euerye turne he bringe in the contrarye forefoote, vppon the other forefoote, as for example when you turne hym on the right hande, cause him to lift vppe his lefte forefoote, and to bringe it in ouer the right forefoote, whiche you shall doe by helpinge him with youre voyce in sayinge to him, tourne heare, and by stirringe him with your rodde moderatlye

ratelie vppon the lefte shoulder. And when you turne him on the left hand, helpe him with your voyce as before, and with youre rodde on the righte shoulder, to bringe in the right forefoote ouer the left forefoote. Whiche act Grison calleth Incaualláre whiche is so muche to saye, as to lap one thinge ouer another.

And note that thoughe your horse at the firste doeth not bringe in his contrarye foote ouer the other ouderlye, but perchaunce vnder the other, yea, and that wyth knockinge his legges together: it maketh no matter, for the greefe thereof, shall bee a good correctyon vnto hym, and in tyme shall make hym to amende hys owne faulte. But yf he bee harder to tourne on the one hande, then on the other, then you shall helpe him wyth the contrarye legge or Spurre, or wyth youre rodde, by beatinge him vpon the contrarye shoulder, and sometime to

make

make him to close, trulye it shall be nedefull to helpe him with the closing stroke of youre heeles or spurres. Whiche kinde of helpe is necessarye for twoo causes: First, for that it will make him to turne roundlye as well with his hinderparres as with his foreparres: Secondlye, bicause some Horse is so quicke and so lithelye, as when he is touched, but onelye on the contrarye side, he will turne perhaps with too stiffe a necke, lookinge the contrarye waye, or contrarywise he will wrye his heade or necke to muche on that side, that he hath to turne, or els turne beyonde the place, and out of the right pathe, in whiche he should close his turne. Albeit such helpe is not commonlye to bee vsed, but onelye at certaine times, when some great necessitye requireth it, for the firste helpes are more kindlye, and therefore ought to bee the more ordinarye. But yf he bee so harde

harde of anye side, as the forsayde helpes can not make hym to tourne when you would hatte hym: then you maye vse these corrections heare folowinge.

How to correct your horse when he is harder to turne of the one syde then of the other, whyche fault is called of the Italyons Credenza.

BUt first I thinke it meete to shewe you the causes of that fawlte, and then howe to correct it, and you shal vnderstand that there bee dyuerse causes whereof one, maye bee the naturall inclynacyon wherby euerye horse is more apte to tourne on the lefte syde then on the ryght. Secondlye the hardnesse of the bitte pynchynge hys mouthe on the one syde: maye so greue him as he dare

dare not tourne on that syde. Thirdlye, lacke of knowledge howe to handle his legges, and to reane with hys necke, maye cause hym to turne so frowardlye and so vnwillinglie, as he feelinge hym selfe neuer so litle wearye, will tourne no more at that time for anye thinge that ye can doe. But to saye the trueth, wearynesse and lacke of breath, maye cause any horse be he neuer so well broken, to doe the same. Fourthlye, the ignorannce of the Rider in helpynge hym otherwyse then he should doe, may make the horse so amased, as he knoweth not what to doe, vnderstandynge not the Riders intente. Fiftlye, the horse maye be euill broken, and therby made harder of one syde, then of another, for than yf he be angred neuer so lyttle, he will not tourne perhappes on that syde that you would haue hym, and the woorse, yf he shall perceyue that you be afrayde of hym

and that you will suffre hym to haue hys owne will, and to tourne whyche waye he list, for that shalbe an occasion to make hym more stubborne and to continue styll in hys faulte. But nowe thoughe Grison heare accordinge to euerye one of these causes, coulde appoynte proper corrections (whyche in deede were the best order of teachynge) yet to auoyde confusion as he sayeth, he wyll not so doo, but rather teache you suche generall kyndes of correctyons as maye amende that faulte, of what cause so euer it proceadeth. And because that euerye Horse as I sayde before, is more apte by nature to turne on the lefte hande, then on the right, he sheweth you first howe to correcte the hardnes of the right hand in thys sorte heare folowinge.

Make your horse in some new ploweed ground to tread out .ii. ringes like vnto these here beneath figured whyche differ not so much from the .ii. rin-

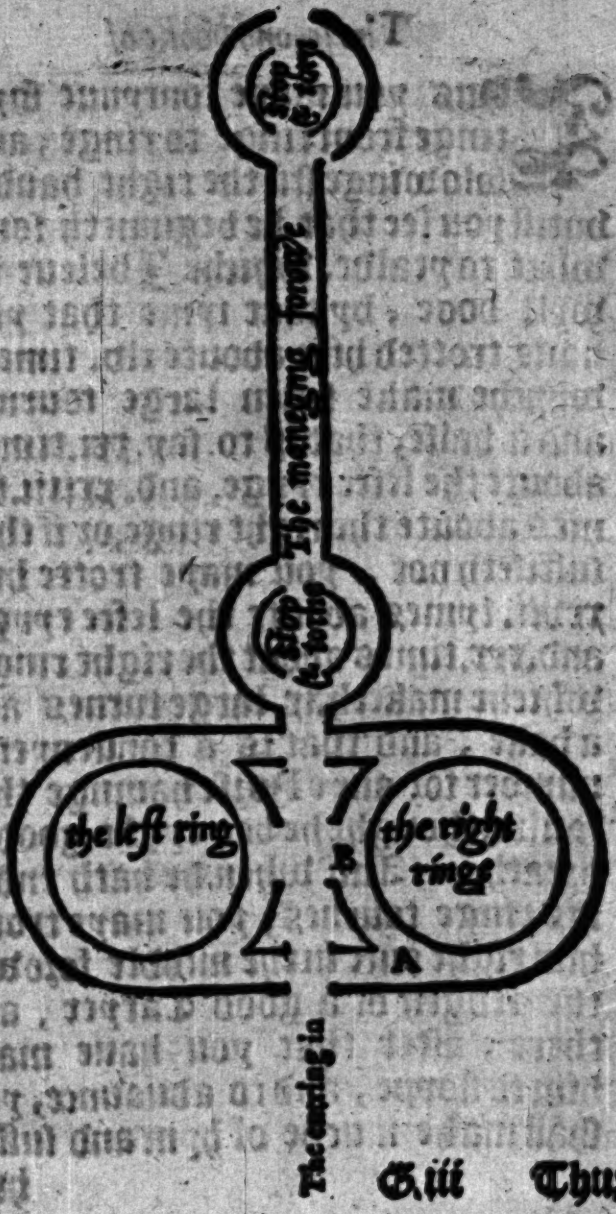
ges

ges before described, in shape, as in the order of treadinge of them.

For whereas you were wont before to go twise about in the right ryng, folowing stil the right hand, and then to goe twise aboute the left ringe folowinge than the lefte hande. Nowe you shall goe about eche ringe three times, folowing still the right hand, in bothe of them. And whereas before iiii. goynges aboute made a large turne, now six goinges aboute shall do no more then make a large turne, and the reason is thys, for yf you should go out of the right ring at the second turne for to entre into the lefte ringe, and woulde folowe still the right hande (as you muste doe) then you shoulde lacke a good deale of closing the second turne, as you may easly perceiue by a litle considering of the figure, in the right ryng, wherof I haue marked the place where you shoulde goe oute, for to enter into the

lesse ryngs, with this letter. A. and the place of clothinge youre turne with B. betwixt whyche twoo letters is conteyned that portion of the Circle, whiche shoulde be wantinge, wherefore you must nedes goe thrise about, to thintente the seconde tourne maye be fully ended, and as for the ouerplus, it shall make no matter. To these ryngs is also added a myddle forrowe with twoo places of stoppinge and turning mete to manege your horse therein, to and fro, wherof we shal entreat hereafter in his due place more at large.

(*)


The managing lowre
the left ring
the right ringe
B
A
The casting in

Thus you maye contynue styr-
tinge from ringe to ringe, and
folowinge stil the right hande,
vntill you see that he beginneth som-
what to yealde, whiche I beleue he
wyll dooe, by that tyme that you
haue trotted him aboute xlv. times,
whyche make seuen large tournes
and a halfe, that is to say. xxi. times
aboute the lefte ryngе, and. xxiiii. ty-
mes aboute the right ringe, or if that
suffiseth not, you maye trotte him
xxvii. tymes aboute the lefte ryngе,
and. xxx. times about the right ringe.
whiche maketh. ix. large turnes and
a halfe, and that is a conuenyente
number for anye Horse hauinge that
faulte, thoughe he bee ryght good of
breath. And when he hath ended
his ringe tournes, you maye trotte
him right oute in the middle forowe,
the length of a good Caryer, and
there, after that you haue made
him to stoppe, and to aduaunce, you
shall make muche of hym and suffer

him

him to staye a good while, holdinge as well than, as at all other tymes (vntill he hath amended hys faulte) the right reane of his bydle shorter then the other, and after that he hath so pawsed and is quiet, you shal cause a footmanne that hath some skill to stande tyghte against hym with a sticke in hys hande, and whilst you moue youre fiste to turne youre horse on the tyghte hande, the footman in the same instaunt shall stryke hym wyth his stycke on the lefte side of hys nose, and not leaue beatinge him vntill he tourne, not forgettinge alwayes whilst he beate him, to vse that sounde of the tounge, whiche I taught you before. And to thintent that the horse at suche time reare not right vppe, he maye beate him somestyme vpon the legs, by whych so molesting him, doubt ye not, but that you shall make him to turne as he ought to do, and hauing turned, you shal first make much of him and then trot hym

backe againe in the same path or forrowe, euen harde to the edge of the ringes, from whence ye came. Whereas you shal appoint another footman to stande with a rodde in his hand to thintent that when you haue stopte your horse againe there, and are readye to tourne him (which must be still on the right hand) the footman maye rate him by saying tourne villain, or such like wordes, yea and if neede be, also beate him in suche sorte, as the other man did before. But if your horse be very hard to tourne, then to make him to do it the more easlye, you may at euery end of the path after that he hath stopt and aduaunced, make him to go backe about .ii. paces, and in his goinge backe, tourne him, but after that he beginneth to fall somewhat vnto it, beware that you vse not then to make him go backe, least he get an euill custome to make his turnes altogether abandonat, and to much vpon his hinder loynes.

Thus

Thus by trotting him vp and down and turning him to and fro. vi. or vii. tymes together when you come oute of the rynges, you shall in the space of three daies throughly correct that fault, which fault if it were not ouermuche, I would not wish you in his goinge to and fro, to turne him euery time on the right hande, but firste on the righte hande, and then on the left interchaungeably, but so as the firste and laste tourne maye be alwayes on the right hande, vsinge alwayes suche helpes and corrections as are aboue saide.

But if your horse be harder to turne on the lefte hande, then on the righte, then begin first with the left ring, obseruinge order more contrarye in all thinges to the first, whiche I am sure you can do of youre selfe without any more wordes.

Syxe other Corrections for the fault aboue sayde, whereof the

first

firſt here foloweth.

YOu maye alſo correct that fault without ridinge him in anye ryuge, or otherwiſe in this ſort.

Firſte cauſe him to bee brought into ſome long narow way, encloſed on bothe ſides with headge, dicke or wal and there after that you haue reaned vp his head by ſtaying ꝑ reanes of the bridle with the button vpon his necke, if he be hard to turne on the right hande, faſten the one end of a good longe corde or thonge, to the middle eye of the bit on the right ſide, and teye the other ende vnto his ſurcingle on the ſame ſide, ſtraining it good and hard, for to make him bow his necke: that don, let him ſo remain alone in the middeſt betwixt you and him that brought him, or ſome other whom you ſhal thinke mete, hauinge eche of you a rod in your hande, with

the

the whiche roddes you shal chase him betwixt you from one to another, by strikinge him alwayes when he commeth towardes eyther of you, vppon the left side of the nose, & no where els and that shall make him turne on the right hand, not forgettinge alwayes when you beat him, to help him with the sound of the tung, before declared: and you shall see that in a verye litle while, the only sound of the tung and the sighte of the roddes, will make him to turne of his own accord without anye beatinge at all. Yea the sounde of the tounge it self is so good a warninge vnto him, as if he be once accustomed thereunto he will not tarye the beatinge, and thoughe sometime he happe to fall downe in his turninge, it maketh no matter, for he will ryse againe alone, yea and that shalbe a very good correctiō vnto him. And when you see y he beginneth to waxe somwhat weary, louse the thonge from the surcingle, but not

from

from the bit, and immediatlye get vp on his backe taking the louse ende of the thonge in your right hande, whiche shal serue in stede of a false reane, and trot him forth the lengthe of the v. or .vii. paces, and there stoppe him, whereas one must stande with a rod in his hande, readye firste to threaten him, and then if nede be, to beate him therwith vpon the left side of the nose for to make hym tourne. And in the same instaunt, you shall not only helpe him wyth youre tounge, but also by straininge a litle the thonge which is in your right hande. And hauing turned, trot him backe again to the place from whence he came, whereas may stand also another man to helpe him at the stop, as the former did, to turne againe on the same side: or for lacke of another man, you may turne him the second time on the left hand, & so trot him forth towardes the first man.

Thus trottinge and tourninge him to and fro, you shal correct him quick-

lye

lye of that fault, neither shal you nede to vse the helpe of straininge the rod or thonge in his turne aboue twise or thrise at the most. For the sound of the tourne, the feare of the footmans rod, & the holding of ỳ right rean of his bridle shorter then the other, shal suffise. And note, that as the thonge beinge put on the right side of the bit doeth correct the horses hardenesse on the same side: so likewise if it be put on the left side, it will correct the horse that is harde to tourne on the left side, for sides and placers of correction onelye chaunged, the order is al one, in both.

The seconde correction for the same fault.

YOu maye also correct that fault by teying a corde vnto the headstraine on that side that the horse is hard to turne, so as it maye run throughe the ringe therof, to thintent

that

that when you pull the corde, it maye straine the horses head, and being let go, it may slacke againe: the louse end of which corde, let some footman hold in his hande, and whilst you bestryde on his backe, do helpe him with your tounge to tourne, let the footman pull the Corde, whereunto yf the horse be vsed a while, he will afterwards turne of himselfe so soone as he shall heare the sounde of the tounge, without the helpe of the corde.

The thirde Correction for the same.

TAke a corde about a yard longe, and tye the one end thereof vnto the vppermoste eye of the bridle on that side that the horse is not hard to turne, and let it come betwixt his neather lippe, and neather goombes, and so passe throughe the vppermoste eye of the bit on the other syde

syde, beinge strayned so harde as the horse can wel endure it, and there stay it by making a knot only vpon the cord hard by the cheke of the bit, without casting the cord about the iron, so as it can not slyppe: the louse ende of which cord, when you ride your horse you shall hold in your hande in steade of a false reane, and so often as you pull that corde, and helpe him with your tung, you shal force him to turne whether he will or not. And least a cord perhaps wil gaule your hand, you may if you wil, make it all of leather, sauing that which must be in the horses mouth, for otherwise it would not greue him

The fourth Correction.

THe fourth correction is by puttinge the kirble hooke on that side that the horse is most hard to turne: on ye backside of which hooke nere to the horses lip, would be made .ij. litle sharp prickes, fashioned like cocks spurs. Which

Which kinde of hooke, Grison calleth in his language Guanciette, or if you will you may set those prickes on the back side of the lincke whereon the sayde hooke hangeth, which linke is made like an .s. in thys sort, so shall they pricke hym hygher towardes the mouth. And though some horse is corrected by hauing those prickes placed on the contrarye side, yet is it more kindly to haue them placed where I haue shewed you. Or in stead of both these wayes you maye cause .iii. litle nailes to be set on the backside of his portsmouth, and it shall be as good. But beware in anye wyse that you seeke not to correct this fault by puttinge any Iron engin within the horses mouthe, as some men doe, whiche will cause a bitte to be made of purpose, hauynge the one side roughер then the other, whiche is the highe waye to distempre the horses mouth, and to make him so as he shall neuer stay well vppon anye bit. Notwythstan-

standyng a sacche welted on the inside is very necessarye sometime for suche purpose, as I will shewe you hereafter when I come to speake of the diuersitie of bittes, and whereto they serue.

The fift correction.

If he will not tourne on that side that you would haue him, then lette him turne on thother side, as he wil himselfe: and after that he hath begun, let him not leaue, but beate him vpon the head betwixt the eares, and ait to rate him with your voyce, forcing him to turne continually on that hande, so fast as he may driue, euen till he be almost out of breath, and ready to geue ouer for very wearines, and you shall see that with a little helpe, he wil be easely inuested to turn on thother side: whiche done, you shal make much of him,

and beynge once well corrected after
this sorte, it is possible that he will
neuer haue that fault againe.

The first correction.

GO into some soft grounde
ne wolne plowed with deepe
furrowes, and there first
pate him faire and softlye
to and fro, the length of a
mane eyght cowrse, then followe on
with a good rounde trotte, and when
he will not tourne on that hand that
you would haue him, all torate him
with a terrible voyce, and beate him
with a Cogel vpon the head betwixt
the eares, and vppon bothe sydes of
the heade, and most vppon that side
whereof he is most easye to adwise,
prouokinge hym to tourne the other
waye, whiche if for all this, he will
not doe, then without anye reuerse,

some-

ſometime runne hym, ſometime trot hym, and ſometyme galloppe hym, as faſt as he maye ſtinge, nowe right oute, nowe ouertwharte, and nowe rounde about as you your ſelfe ſhall thinke it moſt nedefull, not leauinge to beate him, nor ſuffrynge hym to reſte in anye place, vntyll you haue gotten the maſtrye, and thoughe he chaunce to arme hym ſelfe to runne awaye wyth you, whether ye wyll or not, neuer care for it, but rather correct hym ſo muche the more with youre voyce in ratinge him and cryinge oute vnto him, and afterwarde ſtoppe him, prouokinge hym in that youre anger once agayne to tourne, whiche if he will not doe, then renew agayne the ſelfe ſame correction, not leauinge hym vntill you haue made him to turne as he ſhoulde do. And to thintent that in his turning he lete not right vp, you ſhall beat him with your rod from time to time betwixt the forelegges, but if he tourne freelye

about without stop or stay, then make much of him, sufferinge him to pawse a while. That done, you maye pase him to and fro, faire and softlye, and so often as he will not turne quietlye, vse suche hasty correction as before. And in so doinge, I doubt not, but you shall breake him of that fawte the first daye that you shall to ryde him, yea perchaūce in lesse then one houre, for there is no waye to be compared vnto thys, but when you begynne to take this waye, you muste determine with your self, not to depart the field, though you tary there from morning vntil night, vntil you haue cleane broken him from that fault. For otherwise you shall confirme hym in hys stubbornes, and make his fault incurable. Thus we haue spoken hitherto of single turnes: it resteth now therefore that we talke somewhat of whole turnes & double turnes, for we shall haue occasion to talke more of single turnes when we come to entreate of

the

the order of maneging.

Of the whole turnes and double turnes, howe and when to teache youre horse to make them.

After that you be come out of the Ryng, and that youre horse hath stopt, aduaunced, and pawsed a while, in suche place and order as is aforsaide: Then whilst he is quiet, and standeth euen with his body, geue him .ii. whole turnes on the right hande, one immediatly after another, helpynge hym wyth your tounge, or with your rod vppon the contrarye shoulder, or elles with the caulfe of youre left legge, and ferdome with youre spurre. That done, geue him other .ii. whole tournes on the left hand, vlinge like helpes and then .ii. tournes agayne on the right hand, and then staye a while, making much of him. And see that in his turninge he bryngе ouer the contrarye

legge

legge orderly, and that in closinge his turne, he set his heade euen where it stoode at the first. And note heare that you may begin the double turnes. ii. maner of wayes, for you maye chose whether you will haue him to turne at the second or thirde bownde of his aduauncing, or els at the first bownd which indede requireth not so muche obseruaunce of time and measure as the other doth.

But if your horse be not verye apt vnto the double turnes, it shall not be amisse to ryde hym into some longe lane or waye, and at the hither ende therof, immediatlye vppon his stop, to geue him one or .ii. whole turnes faire and softlye on the right hand, that don, to put him gently forwarde about .ii. paces, & there to geue him the like turnes on the lefte hand, and then to go .ii. paces further and there tourne him againe in like maner, on the right hande, and so to folowe on in tourninge him still at euery .ii. paces

ces end, helpinge him alwayes with your tunge, with your rod, with the contrarye legge or spurre, yea and if neede be, with the closinge stroke of both spurres. And when you are come to the farther end of the lane or way, giue him iiij. whole turnes, whereof the first and laste must be on the right hande, and so leaue of for that time. But note this by the way, that when so euer he fayleth, in so goynge, to turne well on anye syde, that than you muste tourne him againe at the next iij. paces end on the same syde, and also correct him with the contrary spur, continuinge still so to doe, vntill he hath amended his fault, whiche if he do, you shall make much of him. And if the way or lane be short where you breake him, than beinge come to the farthest ende thereof, you may turne backe againe in the self same path, vsing the former order in making him to turne at euery iij. paces end so long time together as you shall thinke mete.

After this, you muste seeke to make hym swifte in his double tournes, for it is not inoughe to bryngе ouer the contrary legge orderly, and to turne truly and deceitfye, but also he muste turne swiftly and roundlye, for whiche intent you shall vse this order following. Make him to trot or gallop the length of a large Carere, and there stop, causinge him to aduaunce once, twise, or thrise together: that done (helping him with your voyce, and leaste spur, yea and if nede be, with the closinge stroke) firste turne him softely on the ryght hande, settinge his head that way his taile stoode, which shalbe haulfe a tourne, and there stay a while, then close it vp with another haulfe turne of the same hande, setting his head and all his body in the same pathe, euen as it was at the firste, and then make him to do as much on the lefte hande, and so to chaunge from hande to hande, endinge alwayes on the righte. And by often solicitinge

him

him in this sort, you shall not onelye make him to turne swiftlye, but also lostelie or of an indifferent height euen as you list your selfe. And when you see him ready inowe in this, then you may cause him to close the whole tourne roundlye together, without making any stop or staye at the first halfe tourne. If your horse knowe howe to handle his forelegges, then geue him on eche hande .ti. hole turnes, allowing two haulfe turnes to one hole turne, and at thende of euery third haulfe tourne, helpe him with your rounge, rod or contrary spurre, and if neede be, with ỹ closing stroke, so shall you close the laste haulf turne both quickly, roundly and comely: but as the .ti. last haulfe turnes, woulde be done spedely, so woulde the .ti. firste haulfe turnes be done leysurelye. For in those it sufficeth that the horse goe orderlye with his legs, and kepe the right path. And by obseruing this order a while, you shall see he will be so

swift and ready in the first turnes, as in the last. Notwithstandinge for a good time you shall not vse to hasten him, but only at the closinge of euerye hole turne. And when he can once make all the tournes in suche order and so swiftlye as they shoulde be done, then ordinarilye geue him on eche hande three hole turnes, wherof let the first be so faire and softlye as may be, so shall he carrye his forelegs orderly, and be the better able to kepe a swift time and measure in complishing thother .ii. turnes. And though that any of these .ii. waies heretofore prescribed, is marueylouse good to make anye horse be he neuer so dulle, to be readye and nimble in the double tournes, yet muste you be able to deserne by your owne discretion which of them is most mete for euerye horse, and for what pourpose. For if you woulde haue youre horse to yarke in makinge the double tournes, this waye is not so mete for that pourpose as

as the firſt, for in euerye haulfe turne you muſte helpe him to yarke once. So that in euerye whole tourne he ſhall yarke twyſe. That is to ſaye, once forewarde, and once backewarde, whyche he can not do, vnleſſe he pawſe ſomewhat at euerye haulfe turne, accordinge to the firſt order before taught. But if youre horſe be harde and dulle of the ſpurre, and vnapte to the double tournes, then if he canne bringe ouer the contrarye legge, ryde hym into ſome ſtraight waye, or elles into the plaine fielde, and there make hym to tourne ſo faſt as he caime, and helpe him continually wyth youre ſpurres, beatinge hym therewith in ſuche ſorte as he maye haue bloudy ſides by the girthes, and geue hym on eche hande, vii. whole tournes or there aboute, obſeruing alwaye that number wherwith you firſt began, helping him alſo with youre rod on the contrarye ſhoulder.

And

And thoughe he seameth as then to
care but litle for it, yet in ryding him
againe the nexte daye folowinge,
when his sides shall be sore, by mea-
nes of the former pryckes, being then
colde and tender, and not whote, as
they were the day before: you shal see
that the spurre wil quicken him after
an other sort, and make him to remē-
ber wherfore he was last corrected.
And so by vsing afterwarde the ordi-
narye helpes, you shall make him so
readye in the double tournes, as you
wil desire. And you maye vse like or-
der also when the horse is very liuely
and sensible of himselfe: sauinge then
you shall not nede to ride him againe
the next day folowinge. For the firste
time shall suffise to make him obedi-
ent to your wil, & make him kepe such
measure and time in his turning, as
he ought to do. It is good also if the
horse be slowe, sometime to trot him
out the length of a shorte maneginge
course, and when he commeth toward

thend

thend thereof, to gallop him, & at the top, cause hym to turne the first hault turne, and then immedyatly vpon the same, to close the other haulfe tourne on the same hand, and then make muche of him, suffringe him to pawse a while, yea and it is possible that without pawsinge at al, you shal perceiue such readines in the horse, as you may folow on with another whole turne: and so to geue him on eche hande two whole turnes, remembringe alwaye to hasten him with your rough so much as you possibly may, which shal not only make him ready in his tournes, but also to knowe the very meaninge of the helpe, which after that he hath once obtained, you shall nede no more to giue him these maneging courses, for than he will tourne at anye time that you will haue him.

Helpes and corrections meete to be vsed for the amending of such faultes, as most commonlye happe in making the whole or double tournes.

If

If youre horſe at the cloſinge of anye turne bſeth to ſwarue of anye ſyde, then a lyttle before he ſtop, or elles in his verye ſtoppinge ſtrike him with the Caulfe of youre legge on the ſame ſide, and if nede be, with youre ſpurre, pricking him more and leſſe as you ſhall ſee it nedefull, and that ſhall force him to make a iuſt ſtoppe, and to keepe the right pathe. So as afterwarde he ſhall nede no ſuche helpe, beinge in dede than ſuperfluoſe. But although he can ſtop well, and be verye redye of turne: yet when ſo euer he doubleth, helpe him alwayes with youre tunge, and ſometime with youre rodde and legge: and that ſhall haſten him, and make him to goe ſwiftlye about, and to cloſe well.

If youre horſe foltereth with his legges in his turninge, for fault of not bringinge ouer the contrarye legge, or lyfteth not hys feete orderlye, or

tur-

turneth not fast inowe about, then e-
very time that he hathe ended his
course staye there, and so sone as he is
stayed, whyls tourners were not well
made of anye side: first strike him once
or twise, with the squyre on the con-
trarye syde, then geue hym almuche
with the squyre on the other side, and
laste of all on the same side that you
strooke him first, and keppyng him still
in the same pathe, touche him a-
gayne as you dyde before, and at the
laste you shall see that by thys cor-
rection on the, he will amende hys faulte,
and to dolinge, you shall make muche
sporte.

But if youre horse in this doubling
course his turnes so much forward,
that you can by no ordinarye meanes
bring him from it, ryde him with
his head toward some wall or tree,
and when you are within a yerde of
it or the sayne wall or tree, stoppe
him, and tourne him, forcinge him al-
wayes to close hys last turne towards

the

the wall or tree, so shall he be forced to kepe still one place in his turning. Or you may if you will, without any wall or tree correct that fault by bearinge a stiffer hande on him then you were woont to do, but so as you distemper not his mouth: & looke howe much grounde that he incroched in closinge of his turne forewarde, when he hath done, make him to go asmuch againe backewarde. Or you may correct him thus: Ride him into some wete ground new plowed with depe forrowes, and there pase, trot or galloppe him the length of a maneging course, but in suche tyme as he hathe made a playne path, and beaten out euidente markes of stop, and there cause him to double, and you shall see that after the first time, he will not be so hasty in passing forward, bicause it will greue him to leaue the beaten pathe, to plunge into the mire. And looke as the maninge him to go backwarde will correct him of hys stelinge forwarde, so

you

you maye correct his relinge backe-ward in his turning, by making him in thende to goe asmuche forwarde. you maye also correct bothe faultes thus: If he girde forward, then make him to double in a plaine grounde at the foote of some hill, and to close his turne vpward towarde the hill. And if he rele backward in his doublinge, then cause him to close his last tourne from the hillwarde.

Of the Chamberta.

BVt besides all this, there is one other point belonginge to the tournes, aswell syngle, as double, but specyallye to the syngle tournes of a manege, whiche geueth a better grace vnto them then anye thinge elles. And that is when the horse holdeth vp his forefoote on that side that he should turne. Whilst he bringeth ouer the contrarye legge.

and setteth it not downe againe vntill he hathe cloſed his tourne, whiche acte Grison calleth La,ciambetta for by thys meanes he ſhall carye bothe hys forefeete cleane aboue grounde, and tourne a great deale better then when he trayleth his feet vppon the groundе. For whiche feate for that in oure tounge wee haue no proper name, I will therefore call it frome hencefoorth the Chambetta, and you ſhall teache youre horſe to dooe it in this ſorte: Ride him into ſome narrowe waye, or cauſe a dyke to bee made of purpoſe, in maner and forme folowinge, firſt let it be ſo longe as a common manneging courſe, not aboue 12. ynches deape, and in the bottome one foote and a halfe broade, frome whyche bottome the ſides and the endes of the dyke muſte ryſe ſtrainge: So as it maye be a greate deale broader aboue at the brynkes, then beneath, hauynge the verye faſhyon of a Trowe bote: Or if you

you will, you may make it of a greater deapthe, but then it muste haue breadthe in the toppe accordyngly: And the Ryder muste be the more circumspect alwaies in bearinge hys bridle hande, as in tymely helpynge of hys horse. The dyke then beyng thus made: Ryde into it, and there geue youre horse on eche hande .iij. or .iiij. tournes, whereof alwayes lette the first be sayre and softlye; to thintent that he maye vewe the orthes more spedelye, according to thorder of teachynge, as I taughte you before, and you shall see that in clothinge hys tournes, the narrowneste of the towne shall so trouble hym, as for feare of knockynge hys contrarye legge against the other, he shalbe gladde to lyfte vppe the other legge, and so to come alofte with bothe legges together, aboue grounde. But you must beware that in steade of liftinge vppe hys legges, he crabbeth not backe-

warde, nor in his tourninge goeth cleane oute of the dyke, for that were a fowle fault, and much against your purpose, and therfore you must beare a temperat hande, and be redye to vse such kinde of helpes, corrections and cherishinges as are mete and necessarie in that behalfe, and haue bene heretofore taught. And to make him the more readye therin, you maye often pace or trot him to and fro in the dike, and turne him at euch end on both hands, or but on one hand only, chaunging handes at euery ende. yea and sometime it shalbe good to turne him in the same dike at euerye .ii. paces end, as I taught you before, speaking of the double turnes: and hereby the horse will take such a custome as he will doe the like, whensoeuer you shall prouoke him thereunto, by helpinge him either with youre tounge, or contrary spur, or with both spurs together. And in steade of this dike, you

you maye if you will, seke out some narrowe gulled waye by rage of water, which will be as good, so that it be neither to deape nor to shallowe, the sides wherof would be somewhat yoting, yea both such gulled waye, dike, and euery other way, where you pace or trot your horse to and fro, should be the better, if the grounde at the stopping place were somewhat hanging downe the hill. For should it kepe him from goinge either forward or backwarde in his running. Also if your horse haue bene somewhat broken before, and knowe what correction is (otherwise it will be to harde for you to do) you maye teache him the Chambetta standinge still in the Stable, in this sorte. Take a sticke in your hande, and go and stande on the right side of the horse, harde by the maunger to the which he is tied, and knocke him with your sticke on the right forelegge, somtime vnder the knee, sometime in the middes of the shanke,

sometime on the nether ioynt, and sometime behinde on the bowynge of the ham of the same legge, helpinge him continually wyth youre tounge, or voyce, in sayinge vnto him, hup, hup, and neuer leaue him vntill you haue made him to holde vppe that legge, whiche when he doth, beate him no more, but only threaten him by waggynge the rodde, to thintent he should not set downe vys foote, but holde it vp still, so longe as you shall thynke it good. And so often as he setteth it downe vnbydden: helpe him and correct him as before, neuer leauing vntill he holde it vppe againe, whiche whilst he doeth, you shall doe well to make much of him, by scratchyng him with youre hande on the withers, for that shal encourage him to do the like another time. And if you would haue him to do the like with the left legge then stande on his left side, and vse the selfe same order. And when you see that he will doe it with bothe legges

only

onelye for feare of the ſtycke: Then you maye alſo teache him to do it for feare of the ſpurre, in this ſort: Stande you on his right ſide with the rodde in your hande, and cauſe an other to ſtande on his leaſt ſide with a ſpurre nayle, ſharpe ſticke, or goade in his hande, & in the ſame inſtant that you do beat him with your rod on the leg: let the other pricke him in the cõmon ſpurringe place, with his ſpurre, helpynge hym wyth the ſowunde of hys tounge, or wyth hys voice as before, you holdinge your peace, and ſo ſoone as the Horſe ſhall heare that ſowunde or voyce, and feele the ſtroke bothe of rodde and ſpurre, he will lifte vp hys righte legge, whiche when he hathe done, you ſhall chaunge ſides, and in the ſame ſort, make him to do as muche wyth hys leaſt legge. And thus ſtinge him a whyle, you ſhall make hym to lyfte vppe whyche you wyll, ſo ſoone as he ſhall heare but the ſounde of your toung or voice, & feele

the ſpurre on the contrarye ſide, with out the helpe of anye manne to ſtande by hym with a rod in his hande, yea and to holde it vp ſtill a quarter of an houre together. And perhappes manye times he will doe the ſame without the helpe of the ſpurre, beinge afrayed to ſet it downe, ſo long as you are there preſent. But if (as it happeth many times) the horſe when you pricke him ſo with the ſpurre wil not lifte vp the contrarye legge, but only the leg of the ſame ſide that you ſpur him: then in the ſame inſtaunt that you ſpurre him, if he be not curſte and frowarde, ſtrike him with your foote on the contrarye legge, whiche warninge will make hym to remember himſelfe. Or elles for a more ſurety, you maye haue a ſticke in youre other hande, and knocke him therewith on thinſide of his contrarye legge: and beſide that, euerye time that he ſo erreth, either in not liftinge vp the contrarye legge, or elles in liftinge vppe

thother

thother, remember alwayes to dou-
ble the stroke of the spurre, and that
shall so correcte him as afterwarde
if you dooe but make an offer to
touche hym wyth the spurre, it shall
suffise to make him to holde vppe the
contrarye leg, so longe time together
as you will your selfe. Neyther care
you for the frowardnes of anye horse,
but the more froward he is, the more
roughlye correct him. But thoughe
your horse in this sort may learne the
Chambetta in one daye, yea and per-
chaunce in lesse then .iii. houres; yet
to kepe him in bre withall, and that
he may do it afterwarde, the more re-
dilye in his manegynge, it shalbe ne-
cessary to spende euery day one houre
with him in the stable, in makynge
him to holde vppe first one legge, and
then another. Thus when you haue
taught youre horse to doe the Cham-
betta in the stable: you may also tea-
che him to do it abroade, beinge vpon
his backe, in this sorte. When you

are mounted, cause him to stand still a good prety whyle together, & beare a steady hand vpon him, making him to reane truly with his head, & appoint a footman to stand on your right side wt a sticke in his hand, and in the same instãt that you helpe your horse with your tung or voice, let ỹ footman beat him vpon ỹ right leg with his sticke, not leauinge so to molest him vntil he lifteth vp his foote, which doing, you shal make much of him, by scratching him on the withers. That don, let the footman chaunge sides, and make the horse to do asmuch with his left leg, & when ỹ horse vnderstandeth those helpes, then besides ỹ helpe of your tung or voyce, you maye touch him also wt your contrarye spur, which if it doeth make him to hold vp the true leg, then spurre him no more, but make muche of him, and when he knowith once the help of the spur, you shal nede no more the help of the footman wt his rod, for then if he erreth at anye time, by helpinge him with your tung or voice, &

by

by doubling the stroke of the spur, you shal quickly make him to amend his faulte. And besides these helpes for a more surety if nede be, you may haue a rod in your hand, & correct him therwith your self like as the footman did before, but I beleue that after a litle exercise (if the horse be not to dul) the helpe of your tung, & the mouing only of your contrary leg wil suffise wout any more business. And to kepe him in bre withal: remember alwaies when soeuer you take his back to make him hold vp first one leg & than another, so shal he afterward be perfect when he cometh to be maneged either w̄ single or double turne, but he shal doe it the more redily in the double turn if he be vsed to do it first in the single turne, it shall be verye necessarye also to trot him or to gallop him, & to turn him to & fro in some such way as is before described, by meanes wherof if the horse be of any gentle nature, and therwith somwhat staid of head, he may quickly learn the Chambetta without the

helpe

helpe of any of the former inventions, which notwithstandinge are necessarye for shiftes sake, to answere the diuerse qualities of horses: for al horses will not learne alike. Thus hauinge taughte you the order of treadinge the ringe, of stoppinge, of aduaunceinge before, of parking behind, of tourninge, with single tourne and double tourne, yea and that with the Chambetta also: I thinke it meete nowe to shew you the order of maneginge, and howe many kindes of maneges there be.

Of maneging, and howe many kindes of maneges there be.

THis Italian word Maneggiare is as muche to saye in English, as to handle with skill, as when wee saye, he canne handle his horse or weapon verye well, and amongest the Italions is taken as a gene-

generall woorde, comprehending foure especiall kindes of manegynge: whereof one is, when they make their horse to doubble his turnes, which they call Raddoppiare. An other is, when they make him to galloppe the fielde, goinge in and oute, as they doe in skirremithe: the third is, when they make him to leape aloffe, and to fetche diuerse faultes: the fourth is, whē they pace, trotte or galloppe hym a good while to and fro in one selfe path, the length of .xx. or .xxx. paces, or there aboute, turninge him at eche ende therof, eyther with single turne, whole turne, or double turne, which Grison calleth Maneggiare il Repolon. But we Englisheymenne doomely call this laste kinde a Mantegge, & that absolutely without any other addition. For amongst our horsemen this woorde Manegge or Manegynge, signifyeth none other thynge, but only that forsaid kinde of galloppinge and turning to and fro, in one selfe pathe. And therefore we

vse

vse commonlye to saye, thys Horse came Manegge well, or make a good Manegge, Whereof there bee also three kindes. That is to saye, Manegge wyth haulf reste, manegge wyth whole reste, and Manegge withoute reste. Whiche Grison teacheth thus, Maneggio à mezzo tempo, a tempo, & contra tempo. The Manegge wyth haulfe reste is when you cause your Horse at the ende of euerye Manege ginge pathe, after he hathe stopte to aduaunce twise together, and at the seconde bounde to tourne. Whereby you reste alwayes one bounde. The Manegge wyth whole reste is, when you tourne hym at the thyrde bounde and so you reste twoo bounded. The Manegge withoute reste is, when you tourne hym immedyatlye vppon the stoppe, wythoute anye tarriaunce at all, whiche onelye kinde of manegge oure Englyshe Riders most commonlye do vse, and

and not thother .ii. Notwithstandynge they bee verye necessarye and meete to bee vsed accordinge as the horse is stronge or weake. For the verye stronge horse requireth the Manegge with the hole rest. And the horse of an indifferent strengthe, the Manegge with the haulfe rest. And the weake horse the manegge without rest. But the Manegge with haulfe rest is moste necessarye of all, and the best meane to make a horse perfyght in thother .ii. But noate that in all three kindes of manegges, you muste observe well those generall preceptes that I gaue you before, touchinge the syngle and double tournes. That is, to see that youre horse kepe alwayes one pathe, and one place of stoppe, and in hys tournynge that he carrye his heade, necke, legges, and whole bodye right, without pressynge forwarde, or relyng backward, or swarvinge on either

either ſide: alſo that he cloſe his turne roundlye, and in ſo narrowe roume as may be. And finally, to ſee that aſwell in his turnes, as courſes, he kepe alwayes lyke time and meaſure, and that thone be not ſwifter then thother, and ſuch like. All which thinges, by ſlinge ſuche helpes and corrections as I haue partlye alreadye, and ſhall hereafter more at full declare: you ſhall eaſlye make youre horſe to do. Thus hauinge ſhewed you howe many kindes of Manegges there be, and whiche they bee, and what you muſt generallye obſerue in teachinge theym: I will nowe declare vnto you thorder of them all, beginninge firſte with the Manegge of the haulſe reſt.

Of manege with haulſe reſt.



When youre horſe can ſtop well, aduaunce before, and tourne readelye on both handes, then being come oute of the ringes, trot

trot him right out either in the middle forrowe vnto the cõmon place of stop, or elis in some other soft greounde, the length of .xx. paces or there about, & eueu as he is redy to stop, helpe him with your voyce, makinge him tadauance twise together, & at the second bounde, turne him on the right hand, helpinge him with your tounge, with the rayne of his headstrayne or false raine, with your rod, with the caulfes of your legges, or with your spurres, more or lesse as occasion shal require, & see that in his turninge he moue his forepartes orderly, stayinge himselfe vpon his hinder loynes, bowinge his houghes decently, which is the bewtye and chyefest grace of his tourne. That done, immediatlye trotte him backe againe in the selfe same path, vnto the place from whence you came. And there after stop at the .ii. bounde of his aduauncing, tourne him on the leaft hande, and so followe on obseruinge like order, vntil you haue gone

to and fro, about xii. tymes, chaunging
handes at euerye time. And at the
last stop of all, you shall cause him to
aduaunce twise together, and so de-
parte: and this is the order of the ma-
nege with haulf rest. In the which af-
ter that he hath bene somewhat exer-
cised, you shall not neade to helpe him
when he is redye to stop, but onlye to
beare a stedy and straight hande, and
to helpe him with your tung or voice,
in his turninge. And you shal see that
he of him selfe will turne roundly and
with a good grace without any more
helpe.

Of manege with whole rest. Cap. xiii.

When after that he ranne
make the manege wyth
haulfe rest well, if he bee
of mutche lozre and verye
light withall, you maye
teach him to make the manege with

whole reste, caulinge hym at euerye stoppe to aduaunce thyse together, and at the .iii. bounde to turne, and at the last stoppe of all, to aduaunce againe thyse together, and so to depart.

But vnlesse he be verye stronge in dede: I woulde wysshe you to tourne him most commonly at the .ii. bounde rather then at the thyrde, so shall he be able to turne the more redely, and to kepe the better time and measure in his turninge.

Of manege without rest. Cap. xxiii.

But if youre horse be of no force, or of a heauy molde, then you may teache him the Manege wythoute rest, by turninge him sodenlye vppon the stoppe, wherein also he shall neuer bee perfight vnlesse he

bee firſte vſed, to the manegge with hault reſt, but remember that in the manegge without reſt, you cauſe your horſe at the laſt ſtop, to aduaunce once at the leſt. For it is none errour at all, but a comelye ſight in al theſe kindes of Maneggers at the laſt ſtoppe to aduaunce twiſe or thriſe. And noat that in al theſe. iii. kindes of Maneggers, it is praiſe worthye, when the horſe in his aduauncing, bowe his houghes behynde, and tourneth rounde with the Chambetta. For which purpoſe it were not amiſſe to manegge hym ſometime in ſuch place as the ground might be at eche ende of the Maneginge pathe, ſomewhat hanginge.

Noate alſo that in maneginge youre horſe, it is no ſmale helpe vnto him in euerye tourne that he maketh, to accompanye him with youre perſon in this ſorte folowing. When he turneth on the right hande, tourne you youre leaft ſhoulder towards his leaft eare more or leſſe as neede ſhall require,

keping

keping your body for al that fal right in the middest of the sadle: so as the raynes of your backe, maye directlye answere the ridge bone of his backe. Neuertheless, when you leade him to bende his hinder boughes, then leane you somewhat backewarde, for that shall make him to close his turne the more roundly and swiftly. And when he turneth on the leafte hande, accompany him with youre right shoulder, towarde his righte eare, observinge like order as before. If your horse be very weake or feble, either by nature, or by ouermuche trauell, then it shalbe good sometime to Manege him with a softe pace, and not to trot him, vsinge him for the most parte to that kinde of manegge, whiche shall be moste meete for his strength, leaft by often chaunging, you cleane disorder him and he neuer become perfect in anye of them. When youre horse can make all these thre kindes of manegesboth with softe pace and with

trot. Then you maye manege him in anye of the saide kindes with a gallop, geuinge him on eche hande but one single turne, and see that the first and laste bee alwayes of the ryghte hande. And a litle before you turne him, remember to holde youre bodye on the contrarye side, whereby your horse shall knowe on what syde to turne, and at the stoppe make him to aduaunce, helping him with youre voice, or with youre bodye, or with the cuen stroke of youre spurres, or of the Caules of youre legges.

And in two of the foresaide kindes of manegings (if your horse be redye of his heles, and light behind) you may also make him to yerke alwayes at his stoppe as in his turne. That is to say in the manege with haulfe reste, and in the manege with whole reste: for in the manege wythoute reste, it can not be decent. But in tother, if you may at the firste or seconde bounde of his aduauncinge, helpe him with youre

voyce,

boyce, rod, or spurres, to yarke there once, and at the closinge of his turne to yarke againe. So as at euerye ende of the maneging course, he shall yarke twise, once forward, and once backewarde. Or yf you wil, you may cause him to yarke at eche ende but once, and that woulde be at the closinge of his turne, settinge his heade that waye, that his tayle before stoode. But before you gallop him, it were good to pace him and to turne him faire and softly in the same path to and fro aboute, xii. times. Whiche shall make hym the redyer when he is afterwarde maneged wyth a galloppe, yea and if you did the like, after that you haue maneged him with a gallop, so that you first suffer him to breathe a while, it shoulde do him no harme, as you shall well perceiue if you manege him againe the nexte daye folowinge. And be ware that in maneginge youre horse ye gallop him not at the first to swiftlye,

for so that he neuer be able to cõtynue with one time & measure, neither in his courses, nor yet in his turnes, for after a while euery one shalbe slower then another whiche should be verye vnkemelye, and therfore good respect woulde be had to the qualitye of the horse, whether he be able to endure a swifte manegge or not. For if you perceiue that he is naturally stronge, and hath a good mouth, and can turne redily on both handes: then you may be the bolder to geue him a swifte Manege. But if he be to liuelye, or elles be laden with great cheekes, or harde of mouth, or if he be feble of backe and legges, then albeit he semeth to haue a gentle mouthe, by meanes perhaps of good breakinge, yet you must gallop him w the more respect. Notwithstandinge, if he hath strength in his backe and loynes, then thother defectes be not so much material, but that with good breakinge he may be manegged anye maner of waye, but the

surest

surest way for al maner of horses is to manege him with a soft pace, or with a trot, and seldome with a gallop.

And noate that if there be any stones in the manegīng path, or on anie side of his stoppīnge place, where he turneth, it is not good to take them away, for the feare therof shall make him to lift his feete the better, and to goe the more surelye, yea if there be none at the place of turnīnge, it were necessarye to putte one or two greate ones, for the feare of those stones wold make him to turne with the Thambetta. When your horse is perfight in all the thinges aboue saide. Then if you will, you may manege him sometime in, and out, like the writhing of a Serpente, thus figured. ∿∿∿ But vse it not often and specially with a younge horse.

Hytherto we haue spoken of manegīnge with single turnes. Now therfore we will talke a litle of manegīng with double turnes.

Mane-

Manegynge wyth double tournes. Cap. xviii.

Although manegyng with the double tournes appertaineth rather to the skirmer, then to the horse of seruice, yet it shall not be oute of time to talke thereof in this place. And note that you maye teache youre horse to manege wyth double tournes two manner of wayes, whereof the firste is in this sorte. Pace hym or trotte hym right oute the lengthe of twentye or thirtye paces as you diddе before. And when you come to the place of stoppe, lette hym aduaunce once, twise or thrise together, accordynge as the kinde of manege whiche you woulde haue hym to make, shall require, ceasynge hym there a double tourne and haulfe a tourne on the right hande, whiche maketh in all .v.

half

haulke turnes: or if he be very stroug, you maye gyue him .ii. double turnes and half a turne on the right hande, which mounteth to .ii. single or halfe turnes.

That done, trot him backe againe in the selfe same pathe, and geue him the like on the lefte hande, and so folowe on stil, continuinge the same order so longe as you thinke youre horse can well endure, and in thende at the last stoppe make him to aduaunce twise or thrise together, and so leaue.

The seconde way is thus. When you come to the place of stoppe, geue him at the first but halfe a tourne on the right hande, and sodenlye chaunginge handes, let him close the double tourne on the leafte hande, that done, trot him backe again in the selfe same pathe, vnto the other ende, and there likewise geue him haulfe a tourne on the leafte hande, and immediatlye let him close the double tourne on the

right

right hande, and so to folowe on with double turne and haulfe turne, mocke thorowghe out: and at thende let him stop and aduaunce, as before is said.

And noate that in both these wayes of Maneggynge, in the beginning the turnes would be made faire and softly, to thintent the horse maye carye his legges the more orderlye.

When youre horse can double, being manegged with a soft pace and trot, then you may make him to double after one of these .ii. sortes, being manegged with a galloppe, whiche must be more or lesse swifte, accordinge as the horse may endure, and be able to kepe like time and measure, so well in his courses, as in hys tournes.

For the double tournes, and especialye .ii. on eche hand do straine a horse, hys loynes and synewes verye sore, if he be weke or not verye light of nature. Wherfore if youre horse haue anye suche defect, and yet you woulde haue him to double in his manegge, then

then for a whyle, let him vse to make on eche hande but one double tourne, to that he turne the more roundly, and close his tournes the better, yea and with the more strength of his backe, whiche will not decaye so soone with that, as with makinge .ii. double tournes, and in processe of time it is possible that you shall make him to tourne so often together as you will your selfe. But if he be of so grosse a molde, as he is not apte to close his tourne wel, then vse him in no wise to double, lest that he neither make double nor single turne as he ought to do.

Of the helpes and corrections whiche are meete to be vsed, for the redresse of such faultes as commonly chaunce in maneggynge. Cap. xxv.

AND firste as touchinge the ordinarye helpes I saye, that if youre horse haue ben well broke before, and taught to turne redelye on

both

both hands (as he ought to be before you manege him) then he nedeth the leſſe heipe. For ſo ſoone as he ſhall heare the ſound of your tung or voice, and feale the ſtayinge of the bridle, he wil not tarye to be ſpurred, but turne roundlye of his owne accorde: notwithſtandinge, accordinge as he is more or leſſe ſenſible in the beginning of euerye manegynge courſe that he maketh, it ſhall not be amiſſe to helpe him with theuen ſtroke of ỹ ſpurres, yea & alſo to do the like a litle before he commeth to the place of ſtoppe, helpinge him alſo with your voice, for that ſhal make him to cloſe his turne wyth the better grace. But if he be dulle and heauy, then it ſhall not onlye be neceſſarye to helpe him in the beginninge of eche courſe, but alſo in the middeſt, and likewiſe at thend of the ſame, in ſuche order as is aboueſaide. And in his tourninge, remember to helpe him when nede is, wyth the contrarie legge or ſpur, and ſome-

time

time with the closynge stroke of both spurres, as you haue bene heretofore taught. And when youre horse goeth out of the waye, and will not kepe the righte pathe, then correcte him with your rodde, strikinge him vppon the flanke, or with your spurre vpon that side that he swarueth.

If your Horse be yong, & not growne to his ful strength, it is possible that sometime for his owne ease, he being come to the place of stoppe, will turne soner then he shoulde. Wherefore you shall doe well at the stoppe to make hym aduaunce twise or thrise together, and then to stande still a while, making muche of him: that done, helpe him with your voyce to turne, wherein if he also make to muche haste and kepeth no time, staye hym againe vppon the same an other while, and so you shall quicklye bringe him frome that fault, and make him to manege with what time and measure you will your selfe.

Also if your horse haue that faulte by meanes that he is ouerliuely & to rash, there is no beter meane to bring him from it, then by vsinge him vnto the Manege with whole rest, and to stay a prety while together, after that he hathe aduaunced, making him alwayes to turne lowe by the grounde, and to bringe ouer the contrarye leg, or to turne with the Chambetta.

Agayne, there bee some Horses so frowarde, and so spightfull, which by meanes of euill breakinge and ouermuch beating, when they come to the turninge place, they wyl make either to large a turne, or els without time or measure. For correction whereof vse to manege hym with a softe pace vntill he be almost within his length of the turninge place, and then trotte him swiftly, or gallop him vnto thend whereas after you haue geuen him a turne trulye closed on the right hand, stay him a while, that done, pace him foorthe faire and softlye, vntill he be

almoſt at thother ende, and then gallop him to the place of ſtop, whereas after he hathe tourned, ſtaye him againe like as you dyd before, and ſo continue, manegynge hym ſtill after that ſort, vntill you haue gone to and fro. viii. times, and at the laſt ſtoppe, make him to aduaunce, or if you wil, you may after his firſt turne, firſt pace him. ii. or. iii. ſteppes, then trot him ſwiftly vntill he come ſomwhat nigh to thend, and from thence gallop him to the place of ſtop, obſeruing that order in euerye courſe from ỹ beginning to thendinge, and afterwarde beinge ſomewhat amended of his fault, you maye after the ſtaye vpon his turne, vſe to gallop him all the waye, for a certaine ſeaſon, vntil he be thoroughly perfight in his turne: which when he is, ſee that you ſtaye him no more vpon his turne, but immediatlye put him forwarde. For to ſtay vppon the turne, is vnſeamely, and not to be allowed, but onely for corrections ſake.

There bee manye horſes whiche throughe euill breakinge when they are maneged, wil turne their rompes and hinder loynes before they turne their forepartes, for remedy of whiche fault, you ſhall vſe theſe wayes folowinge.

Trot him right out in the forowe of ſome newe plowed grounde, correctinge him continually, and that not onelye in his goynge, but alſo when he is ready to ſtoppe, and likewiſe in his turninge, ſometime with the contrarye leg, and ſomtime with the contrarye ſpurre, and if that wyll not ſuffyſe to make hym leaue hys fault, then manege him alonge ſome wall or tylte, and ride ſo nighe vnto it as you cainne. Whiche wall or tilte in the firſte courſe woulde be on the lefte hande, and in the ſeconde on the right hande: and ſo chaunging from hande to hande, helpe hym in eche turne, with the contrarye legge, or ſpurre, more or leſſe accordinge as

nede

nede shal require. Or els manege him in suche a fashioned dike, as I haue before described, for to teache youre horse therin the Chambetta. And by one of those wayes, you shall make him to amende his fault, and to turne orderlye, as you woulde haue hym.

If youre horse in his turning vse to writhe his bodye on that side he turneth, as thoughe he would fal down, whiche is a very foule fault, then manege him ofte with a swift trotte, either in ỹ forrow of some new plowed ground, or elles in some pathe ouerthwart the forrowes: and at the first turne him alwaies lowe by ỹ grou̅d, helpinge him with suche helpes and corrections as are before taught, so shall you bringe him to make a true turne, and iust in euerye condicion.

You maye also correcte hym for the selfe same faulte, or for makynge to large a tourne, by geuynge hym a Chock with the bridle on that syde of hys mouthe, that he so erreth.

And for the moſt part ſuche writhing tournes doe chaunce in the manege without reſt, wherin as they are vnſemely to manye mennes iudgementes, ſo are they muche more vnſemelye in the other twoo kindes of maneges. Notwithſtandynge, if youre horſe be weake and feable, then ſomewhat to eaſe hym, you maye ſuffer him whilſt he boweth his houghes behinde in his ſtoppinge, to wrye his body a handbredthe on that ſide that he turneth, ſo ſhall he cloſe his turne the more readilye, but otherwiſe that you vſe it not.

But if your horſe in any of the maneges make a falſe turne, or turneth higher or lower then you would haue him, as for exãple, on the right hand, then ſo ſone as he hath turned euen in his goinge forward correct him once or twiſe with your ſpurre, yea and if neede be, with both ſpurres at once, and bringe come to the other place, turne him againe on the right hande,

and

and so folowe on with your manege vnto the place where he turned first on the right hande, and there tourne him on the leafte hande, by whyche chaungynge of handes, you shall alter the common order of turninge in maneging: which alteringe sometime is very necessarye not onely for the correction of the faultes abouesaid, but also to knowe thobedience and redynes of your horse. For if he be vsed alwayes to one order of tourninge, it is possible that he will not turne sometime on that hande, that you woulde haue him.

And if he make a false turne on the lefte hande, then correct him by obseruinge the contrarye order.

There is some kinde of horse which when you haue maneged him .x. courses to and fro, he will in thende sodenly force your hande either by castinge vppe his head aloft, or by choppinge it downe, and so fall a runninge, not for that the bridle greueth him, or for a-

nye great desire he hath to runne, or to trauell, but onlye for that he thinketh so to escape youre handes, and that you should trouble him no more, but suffre him to rest. Which faulte so ofte as he vseth, se ye you sharply correct him for it wout shewing him any sauour at al, not leauing to beat him vpon ye heade betwixt theares wyth a good sticke, and to rate him wyth a terrible voice, shewing yourselfe fierce and cruel vppon him, vntil you haue brought hym vnto obedyence, and made him to knowe that runninge awaye will not helpe him. Which correction he shoulde remember the better, if it were his happe to deserue it, being maneged vpon a grounde newlye plowed wyth depe forrowes, the trauell wherein together wyth the correctyon, woulde bee so paynefull vnto him, as he woulde beware euer after, howe he ranne awaye before his lesson were ended. And hauing thus subdued him, leaue hym not so:

but

but manege him afreshe, first with a rounde trotte, and then wyth a galloppe, accordinge as you shal see him in breathe: and in thende make much of hym, by whyche so dinge him, you shall see that afterwarde he will manege so longe tyme together, as you will haue hym, and lykewise be readye to stoppe at Commaundement, yea, and if neede be, to stoppe in a Carere, beinge runne with an vnkirbeled bridle.

Howe and when to teache your horse to passe a swifte Carere. Cap. xxvi.

VNtill youre Horse be perfect in all poyntes before taught, and specially that he canne stoppe well, and therewith aduaunce before, aswell in his trot as in his gal-

lop: I woulde not wishe you in anye wise to runne him, vnlesse it were in the very beginning of his breaking, to geue him a Carere, or two, onlye to knowe his swiftnes, and disposition, and so to leaue of, vntill he be better broken, and made meete to be run. Which whan he is, you shall vse this order folowinge: Ryde him into some faire plaine sandye waye, voide of all stomblinge stones, and to acquainte him with the waye: Pace him faire and softlye, the length of a good Carere, whiche must be measured accordinge as the horse is made. For if he be a mighty puissant horse and great of stature: Then the Carere woulde be the shorter. So likewise must it be when you would haue him to bounde aloft in his Carere: But if he be made like a Jennet, or of a middle stature: then the Carere pathe maye be the longer, yet not ouerlonge. At thende wherof, let hym stop and aduaunce, and at the seconde bounde tourne him faire

faire and softlye on the righte hande, and so stay a litle while. Then sodenly satynge wyth a liuelye voyce Hey or Nowe, put him forewarde with both spurres, at once forcynge hym all the waies, to run so swiftly and so roundlye as he can possiblye euen to thend, to thintent he may stoppe on his buttockes. That done, tourne him on the leaft hand, and pace him foorth faire and softlye vnto thother ende of the Carere pathe, and there stop him and turne him againe on the right hande, as ye did before, and so leaue.

And note that the chiefest pointes to be obserued in the running of a Carere are these: first to se that the horse gather roundly, bearinge his heade stedelye: Secondlye, that he runne swiftlye: and thirdlye, that he stoppe lightlye. Wherunto you shall bringe him, by no meanes so wel, as by often vsinge him to treade the ringes with a herye swifte trot, which shall make him

him so nimble of his legges, so swifte, and so stayde of heade, as when he commeth afterwarde to bee runne, it shall be no greefe vnto him: wheych was wel obserued bythe great ryder M. Cola pagano. Who butyl he saw his horse well stayed of heade, and thoroughelye broken, he woulde neuer runne him. For after that he hadde spente fowre monethes or haulfe a yeare, yea, and perchaunce a whole yeare, in breakynge hym in suche order as I haue heretofore taught, he woulde teache him to runne in lesse then. viii. dayes, and that so swiftlye, so roundlye, so stronglye, and wyth suche steadynesse of heade, and lightenesse at stoppe: as it coulde not be amended. yea and when he woulde haue an horse exceli, and be verye fyne, in deede he woulde teach him nothing from the beginning vnto thendinge, but that he shoulde doe it first perfightlye well vpon a softe

pace

pace, and then vppon a trotte, and ſeldome or neuer vppon a galloppe, vnleſſe neceſſitye ſo forced. And aboue all thynges he woulde bee ſure neuer to manegge him with a ſwifte galloppe, nor yet to make him paſſe a Carere. But after that he ſaw hym perfyght in the reſte, he woulde appointe him to his Ryder, who coulde require nothynge but the horſe was readye to doe it, were it to manege with ſingle tourne or double tourne, or runne as manye Careres as the Ryder woulde haue hym, wyth ſuche order and tyme, as it was marueilouſe to beholde. And as I would not haue you to runne your horſe before he be thoroughly broken: ſo after that he canne runne, I woulde not wyſhe you to exercyſe him therein aboue once in twoo Monethes. yea and if it were more ſeldome, the better, and ſpecially if he bee naturallye harde of mouthe.

For

for no thynge doth distemper an horses heade and mouthe somuche as often running, and it greatly dymynisheth his strengthe, and if his hinder legges be weake, it maketh him also to ouer reache, which is verye perilouse.

The order of boundynge aloffte, or leapyng, and howe, and when you shall teache youre horse to leape. Cap. xxvii.

ALthough the rules before taughte, do suffise to make a horse of seruyce, yet yf youre horse bee lyghte, a steerer, and nimble of nature, you may besides these, for pleasure sake, teache him many other proper feates. As to bounde aloffte, and to yarke withall, to gallop the gallop gallyarde, to fetche the Capriole, to daunce the Corvetti, and suche like sawtes, whereof I pourpose here somewhat to entreate, thynkyng it nowe meete

meete so to do, and not before, because that vnlesse youre horse be firste perfight in the former lessons, it were in vaine to teache him any of the lessons following. And first as touching leapinge or boundinge aloft, you shal vnderstande that to do it with a good grace, and as it ought to be done: The horse had not onlye neede to be made lighte by arte: but also to bee lighte by nature, for in his leapinge he must aduaunce him selfe, gatheringe hys bodye rounde together, and rise euen from the grounde, kepinge his heade at one stay, and in his due place. And when he leapeth, he must yarke withall. Whiche if you woulde haue him to do at the stop: you shall helpe him in hys aduaunceynge, and specially when he ariseth aloft, at the seconde bounde, wyth eheuen stroke of youre spurres, and with your voice, yea and with your rodde also, by striking him therewith, sometime behinde, on the midde rompe, and sometime on either

side

side of his rompe, where he seameth moste to hange, and if he rise not lyghtlye ynowe before: then beate hym therewyth vppon the ryghte shoulder, by meanes of whyche helpes, you shall see him immediatlye to bounde cleane aboue grounde, gatheringe hys bodye shorte together, and to yarke wythall. And noate by the waye, that the helpe of the Caulle of youre legges, will make some horse to ryse hygher then the helpe of youre Spurres: therefore in suche cases youre owne discretion muste bee vsed. But in the beginninge, so soone as he hathe made one true saulte or leape, and yarked withall forget not to make muche of him, suffringe him to staye vpon it a good while, withoute molestinge him any more for that tyme, yea rather you shall doe verye well to lyght of hys backe euen there. And so cause him to be ledde from thence faire and softlye.

ye into the Stable, or at the leaſt, yf you will not light of, to depart with a ſofte pace. So ſhall you encourage hym againſt the next time to do the like, or elles better. For vntill youre Horſe vnderſtandeth youre minde, and knoweth perfectly the order of leappynge, and howe to gather vppe his bodye ſhorte and rounde together: it is not good to force hym ouermuche, but onlye at thende of his pace, trotte, galloppe, or Carere, to helpe hym as I ſhewed you before, to make two, three, or fower leapes and no more, ſo ſhall they be both lofty and ſemelye.

Whereas otherwyſe in makynge manye, he maye happe to doe theym faintlye, layſelye, and withoute anye good grace. yea and perchaunce not withoute daunger of rearynge vpright vppe, wherein a hangynge grounde woulde doe good ſeruyce. But thenne at the fyrſte it

it woulde not be to muche enclyning or ouer stepe downe. Notwithstandinge, if your horse be light and a swifter, by nature: you may take the more of hym, and encrease the number of his lessons as you shall thinke good. Hauinge then onlye care that he kepe one path, that he spring out on nether side, nor disorder his head, but beare it stedely. In which thinges he muste be made perfight before, by ofte trotting the rings, in such order as is before taught.

And then beinge staide of heade: you maye by vsynge the former helpes, cause him in a lustye stronge galloppe at euerye, 11. paces ende, to bounde aloft, once or more, as you list your self, but so as he maye doe it well, keping one selfe tyme and measure from the beginninge, to thending, and that the last leape be wyth no lesse force than the first, but with more force, if it may be. And therfore the number of hys leapes, and the lengthe of hys race

woulde

woulde be measured accordyng to the
horses strengthe, and as he is in
breathe, and able to endure. And this
kinde of galloppe is called the gallop
gallyarde.

And when your horse is once per-
fight, you neede not to galloppe him
but seldome, so shall he galloppe the
more stronglye, whyche woulde be
done when you come oute of the rin-
ges. In the whyche for that cause, you
muste trotte hym at that tyme the
fewer times about. And so you shall
see that at his comming out, he will
entre into his galloppe with a lustie
courage, and bounde all the waye of
his owne accorde, at euerye .ii. paces
ende, euen vntill he come to the place
of stoppe, or at the least if he doth not
this, I am sure that helpinge hym
but onlye with youre voyce, he will
not faile to fetche .ii. or .iii. leapes at
the stoppe, wythoute anye more bu-
sinesse.



rompe whyche bynde of Capriole is
not to be dispayred. In this sorte, if
your horse be verye light, and you
haue accustomed to ryde shorte
vppon hym, after the Turkey fashi-
on: you maye teache him also the
Cozuetti, but if he be greate of stature
and that you ride longe vppon him,
after oure fashion, then the Capriole
is most meete for hym, whyche Capri-
ole beinge done lowe by the ground,
doth not differre much from the Co-
uetti, sauinge that in fetchynge the
Capriole, youre horse muste alwaies
be goinge forwarde. But he maye do
the Cozuetti not onlye in goinge for-
warde, but also in keepinge still one
place, whilest hee standeth aduaun-
cinge vppe and downe vppon al .iiii.
feete, yea and sometime going backe-
warde, and sydelynge and euerye
waye. And to thintente he maye
doe it the sooner, it were not amysse
sometime to make him goe sidelynge
with his whole bodye, by helpynge

him

him with the contrarye spurre: as for example, when you would haue him to drawe to the left side, then bearing youre bridle hande euen and steddye, clappe youre right legge close to hys belley, and holde it there still, making him to feale the spurre on the righte side, for the whiche if you see that he moueth his bodye suche waye as you woulde haue him, then sodenlye pull awaye youre leg from thence, & make muche of him: that done, make him to do asmuch on the other side with your leafte legge, not leauinge to molest him in that sorte on either side, vntil you haue made him vnderstande the meaninge thereof. And so with a litle exercise so sone as he shal feale you to stay your bridle hand, and to offer to touche him either with your legge or spurre, on the contrarye side, he wyll goe sydelynge so muche or so lyttle as you wyll haue hym. But yf you woulde haue hym goe sidelynge wyth hys Rompe onelye, and not



Bicause in that sorte it maketh the better showe, and they esteame it so much, as they call the horse that can do it well, in their tounge Hazedor that is to saye a doer.

Thus for youre better vnderstandinge I haue thought good to interpret vnto you these two termes Capriole, and Corsetti, which twoo feates bycause they do not much differ as Grison sayeth, there is but one order in teachynge to bee obserued in bothe, wherefore if you woulde teach youre horse to doe the Capriole, vse to trotte him for a certayne dayes vppon some longe hill or hanginge grounde, and stoppinge him vppon the knoll of the hill, make him to aduaunce twise together: that done, immediatlye helpe him wth the sound of your lips, to trot .ii. paces further, and to stop, & to aduaunce againe twise, as he dydde before, and so to continue in stoppynge and aduancynge twise together, at euery two paces end, al the length of

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the hil downewarde, and there staye. Thus vsinge him a while, you shall see that afterwarde in stede of those.ii. trottinge steppes at euerye time that he stoppeth and aduaunceth, yf you helpe with this worde hop, and with youre rodde, he will gather vppe his rompe twise together, and so go from stoppe to stoppe, aduauncing both his forefete and hinderloynes, with time and measure carrying his forelegges orderlye, and so fetche the Capriole so ofte times together as you will, yea and by helpinge him with youre rod a litle behinde, you maye make him at euerye time that he so aduaunceth with his rompe, to yarke wythall.

But noate that if youre horse be weke and feble in his hinderpartes, it shall be beste for him to make those twoo trottinge steppes lowe by the grounde. Or elles in his lifting to obserue alwayes one tyme and measure aduauncinge therewith orderlye, without gatheringe vppe his

Howe to teache your horse to doe the Capriole or Goates leape, and the Cerueti, and also howe to make him gae sidelynge so well with hys whole bodye, as wyth his rompe onlye. Cap. xxviii.

Capra in lattin or Italion, is a beast whyche wee call a Goate. Which beast beinge dyspoſed to playe, vseth in his runninge a prety kinde of iumpinge and doublyng with hys legges, aboue grounde, makyng a certaine semblaunce of yarkyng, and yet yarketh not in dede. Whyche kinde of saulte or leape bycause the Italions haue not onlye counterfetted in their dauncyng, but also haue taught their horses to imetate the same (for when the horse bounded aloft, he must aduance his rõpe, & make as though he would yarke, & yet do not) it is called therefore by the name of Capriole, whyche if you will, in Englishe you maye tearme

teayme the Goates leape: But forso much as Goates be not euery where to repzesente that kinde of leape: I woulde wyshe you therfore for youre better vnderstandinge, sometyme to beholde oure little lambes, whyleste they runne and playe togethee, and you shall see theym liuelye to doe the same.

The Coruetti is a certaine continuall prauncynge and dauncynge vppe and downe stil in one place, and sometime sydelynge to and fro, wherin the horse maketh as thoughe he woulde fayne runne, and cannot be suffred. The name is derined of this Spanyshe woorde Corua. Whyche is as muche to saye as thelbowe or hynder heele of the Horse, bycause in doinge thys feate, he doeth labour muche vppon his hynder legges. Whyche kynde of prauncynge, the Spanyardes doe vse moste vppon their Jennettes, and specyallye when they ryde shorte after the Turkey fashion.

to moue hys forepartes, whyche in dede is very necessary, and speciallie for a horse of seruyce, to make him keepe his heade alwayes towardes thenemye in fightinge hand to hand: then besides the forsayde helpe of the contrary legge or spurre, you must also tourne youre bridel hande somewhat on that side that you touch him. And you maye also helpe hym wyth youre rodde, by strikinge hym therewith on the contrary flancke behynd.

Noate also that you maye make youre horse to fetche the Capriole in geuinge him a lustye galloppe, yf you canne helpe him at euerye twoo steppes to keepe tyme and measure. But as I saide before, vnlesse youre horse be naturallye light of his body, and nimble of his legges, it is vnpossible by arte to make him to do any of these thinges wel.

Thus hauinge declared vnto you what is necessarye aswell for the horse of seruyce as for the Steter, and

and wyth what ozder to weake theym: I thinke it mete also to shewe you nowe in the ende, howe to ryde suche a horse, beinge once throughlye broken in all the feates abouesayde, to the best shewe before a Prince or noble man.

Howe to ryde a horse to the best shewe before a Prynce, where is the best standinge for a Prynce to see. Cap. xxii.



Some do thinke it good for those that woulde see, to stande ryghte before the stoppyng place, and some woulde haue theym to stande on the right hande of the Ryder, euen wyth the stoppynge place, and some, on the same hand not euen with the stoppynge place, but lower downe towarde the middle Carere, distaunt from the stoppinge place the lengthe of a maneginge course. Of

kinde of manege, that he cannot moste redelye make, not passynge the number of twoo or fower Courses at the moste, stoppynge sodenlye vppon the last tourne whyche muste be on the right hande, where he stopte firste: so shall the Prince be on youre lefte hande. And after that you haue stopt youre horse, in whych soeuer of these places it be, make hym to double on eche hande once or twise together, & immediatlye after, or elles before, intertaigne him with the Capriole and Coruetti. But he shoulde do the Capriole wyth a liuelyer courage, if he were put vnto it, before he passe ỳ carere & manege, beyng both done, you maye make him to double againe as before. But manegynge and doublinge after a Carere, belongeth to a horse of greate force. Whiche if bebe shoulde represent in all his boynges the verye order of fight obserued in the fielde, whiche is but lyttle vsed nowe a dayes, bycause of the gene-

rall

rall weaknesse of oure horses: therefore I will teache you an other order of ridinge youre horse, to the shewe in suche sorte, as he shall seme to haue more strengthe, then he hath in dede. Which is don only by obseruing clean contrary order to ỹ first. For whereas you did first make him to passe a carere, now you shall first manege him. not geuinge hym aboue .vi. or .viii. courses if you will haue theym to be swifte or of like tyme, vnlesse the horse bee the stronger, for then you may geue him ten or twelue courses, and bringe any of these forsaid numbers, you shall be alwayes driuen to make the laste stoppe where you first begame.

And hauinge aduaunced, giue him either vi. double turnes, that is on ỹ right hãd. ii. on the left hand. ii. & on the right hãd. ii. or if you wil, but .iii. turnes in al, wherof ỹ first & laste must be on the right hand. And if he can do ỹ Capriole wel, you may cause him to

doe

that done, passe hym forewarde, firste three or foure steppes faire and softlye, and immedyatlye after, putte spurres vnto hym, geuing him a liuelye, swifte, and lustye Carere, and passe before the Prince vnto the place of stoppe, whereas after that he hath stopte euen vpon his buttockes, then at the first, seconde or thirde bounde of his aduauncinge, according to that kynde of manege that you wyll vse, or that the horse can doe moste redylye, and can best endure: you shall turne him on the right hande, and so goe backe agayne in the selfe same pathe, the lengthe of a manegynge course, and there stop him, and turne him on the leafte hande: and so obseruynge alwayes one tyme and measure, manege hym to and fro, as ofte together as you shall thynke meete, but lette the laste stoppe be at thende where the Prince standeth, who shalbee then harde by you, on youre lefte hande. Or if you will, when you passe

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the Carere, you may stoppe him some-what shorte of the Prince. And af-ter that he hath aduaunced, put hym forwarde, the length of a maneginge course, and there according to the ma-nege that you woulde haue hym to make, turne him on the right hande, and so come backe againe in the selfe same pathe, vnto the place where you diddе stoppe him before, at the ende of his Carere, and there stop hym, and turne him on the leafte hande, and so geue him to and fro. iiii. maneginge courses. And if the horse be verye stronge, you maye geue him vi. And by this meanes the first and last turn shalbe on the right hand, and the last stoppe also before the Prince.

You may also stop your horse when you first run him euen right against the Prince, or els. ii. or. iii. yardes be-yonde him, and so without puttinge him anie further forwarde, in his ad-uaunceinge, to turne him on the right hand, and then to folow on with that

kinde

all whiche iiii standinges, that right before the stoppinge place, in my iudgement is worst for two causes; First for that the roume perhappes may be vnmeete to receaue anye number of menne: Secondlye it is perillouse. For if the horse bee headstronge and shoulde chaunce to breake the kirble, the raynes or por the mowthes of his bridle, he might runne headlonge vpon the lookers on. And therfore I woulde not wishe a Prynce or noble man to take viewe of a horse in that place, vnlesse it were from a house out of a wyndow, or from some skaffolde. But rather to stand on the one side towarde the midde Carere, & distaunt from the stoppinge place, the lengthe of a Wanegynge Course, so shall he stande wythoute daunger, and see the begynninge, the myddle and endyng: and it should be so much the better, if he stande on the righte hand

hande of the Rider, for so the Rider at bothe endes of the manegynge pathe, in manegynge his horse, shall tourne his face alwayes towardes the Prince and not his backe. The place of standynge thenne beyng thus appointed and the Prynce there redye to beholde what youre horse can doe.

Ride first faire and softlye toward the Prince, to doue youre reuerence: that done, depart wyth a good round trotte towarde the furtheste ende of the Carere pathe, bearynge youre rodde wyth the pointe vpwarde, towardes youre right shoulder, accordynge as I haue taught you heretofore, and beynge come to thende, lette the poynte of youre rodde fall towarde the leafte shoulder of youre horse, and make hym to tourne an haulfe tourne on the ryghte hande, and thenne to staye a lyttle whyle,

do it immediatly vpon ỹ same: neuertheles it were moze ease foz him to do it befoze he double. That done, go to thend of ỹ Carere path, & geue him a liuely Carere, stopping him a litle befoze you come at ỹ Prince, who shall stand then on your right hand, & after that he hath aduaũced, let him double as befoze. Foz it is alwais moze ease foz a hoꝛse to double in thend of a manege oꝛ a carere, thẽ at any other time you may also after he hath run, stopt & aduaũced, let him byeth awhile in ỹ self same place, & then geue him what kinde of manege you shall think good, wherin good discretiõ must be vsed to consider ỹ quality, strength and condicion of the hoꝛse, to thintente that oꝛder, time & measure maye be kept accoꝛdingly.

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Here endeth the seconde booke.

THE THIRDE BOOKE of the arte of Rydinge.

Of the corrections of vices in general. Cap. i.

Intending to entreate here of the corrections of suche vyces, as horses haue either by nature, or euil custome: I think it most meete to beginne first with those vices, that do incidente to the chefest partes and members of the horse, that is to saye, the mouthe head and necke, vppon the ordering of whiche thing whereof chiefly depenideth the making and marring of the horse. But for so much as the moste parte of the vices of the mouth, are corrected by the qualitie of the bit: I purpose therefore to reserue them vntill I come to talke of the diuersi-

Of the vices of the heade and necke, and first how to correct youre horse, that beareth his heade of necke awry. Cap. ii.

I Wyll shewe you diuerse wayes, wherby you shall knowe when nede requireth to vse them al. And then to vse that as your ordinary remedy which you shall knowe by experience, is to your horse most good. First vse to correct him with a contrary rayne, as for example, if he beareth awry on the left hande, then rule him ouer by twyst with the right rayne forth, towarde your right hand towardes the right side. And if he beareth awry on the right hande, then vse the contrary ouer. But if he bee perse stifnecked on the right side, and lothe

plyinge or bowinge on the lefte: then vse to holde the right reane shorter then the lefte, in suche order as is taughte you before in the Chapter of the bridle and reanes in the firste booke: you may correct him also by geuinge him sodenlie a chocke with the bridle in his mouthe, vppon his neather gummes on the contarye side, and you maye geue him suche chocke twoo maner wayes, that is to saye either by choppinge downe your bridle hande on that side that he erreth, geuinge him the chocke on the contarye syde, and so to pull vppe your hande agayne immediatlye into hys due place. Or elles by contenuige youre hande onelye inwarde, and streyninge the bye harde to hys nether gomes on the contarye side wythoute anye choppynge downe of youre hande at all, whych kynde of correction if it be geuen with a temperate & stayd hand, it is maruelous good to correct & forsaid

vice in any horse of what sort soeuer he be.

It is verye good also, and speedy allye when he hangeth or boweth with his hole body more of one side then of another, to holde the calfes of youre legge alwayes close to his belye, on the contrary side, nighe vnto the fore guirte, to thintente you may be redy from time to time, not onely to pricke him a litle, with the spur of the same legge, but also when nede requireth, to touche him therewith wel and surely. Whereof when you perceiue that he begynneth to haue some feare, and therby to amend his fault, you shall do well sodenlye to remoue your leg from that place, and in that instaunt to make muche of him. So that afterwarde if he doth but fele the calfe of youre legge comming towards his belye, he will immediatly amende his faulte, and beare his heade on what side you will haue him, you may also correct the

the ſtiffnes of his necke by beatinge him with your ſtirrup vpō the ſhoulder, or with youre foote vnder the fore ſhoulder vpon the ſame ſide that his necke is ſo ſtiffe, whiche will make him to looke that waye, to ſee what is that ſo greueth him, whiche whileſt he doeth let ſlacke the contrary reane, and ſodenly pull awaye your foote, and make much of him. And vſing him ſo a while, you ſhall make him both to know his faulte, and alſo to amende the ſame.

It is good alſo to correct him with the rodde, by ſtrikinge him therewith on the contraye ſide either in the flanke or els more forward nigh vnto the foreguyrte. But the correction of the contrary ſpuree is of a more efficacye, & much more cōmendable, notwithſtandinge for a needē you may vſe bothe, and in any wiſe forget not whenſoeuer he hangeth more of thone ſide then of an other, to hold alwayes the contrary reane

shorter then the other, but otherwise lette the reanes be alwayes euen. And to thyntente you maye beare them alwayes euen from the begynninge: Ryde a younge horse at the firste with false reanes, whiche you maye for the correction of youre horse make shorte or long of any side at youre pleasure, and yet hold youre ordinarye reanes alwayes euen together, and of one length, as I tolde you before in the chapter of the bridle and reanes, and note, that it is exceadinge good to vse these corrections, whilst you make youre horse to treade the ringes, so often aboute on bothe handes, as you shal thinke most requisite for his strength. And yf he be very harde of necke on the right syde, it shall not bee amisse whileste he treadeth the ryght ringe to laye youre right hande vpon the myddest of the ryght reane, and by streyninge it harder then the other, to make him to holde his necke that way

way whether he will or not. And if he be harder on the lefte side, then to doe the like with youre lefte hande, whilst he treadeth the left ring, making your right hande for that time the bridle hand. Notwithstandinge it were more lightlye to shorten the left reane, without shiftinge youre hande in suche order as I haue tolde you before in the firste booke. And to thintente you maye force hym the more to come wholly on that syde that you woulde haue him. It were not amisse in some place where none may see you, to counterpayse him by bendinge downe your body and head on the self same side that the horse is bitnecked, layinge your legges so as you fall not, beholdinge alwayes his eye on that side, wherewith also he will loke you in the face, & therby shall be forced to correcte his owne faulte, in tourninge his necke that waye that you woulde haue him. Whych kynde of counterpaising you

may vse sometime in riding him in and out, the length of a myle, yea & also sometime when he treadeth the cinges, not forgetting to turne your bridle hande also accordingly e. But if you woulde haue him to bee iuste of bodye, heade and necke quickly, then vse to trot or pace him to and fro, the length of .b. yeardes or there about, makinge him at euery e ende to stoppe, and to turne, helping him with your tonge, spurre, or caulfe of your legge, on the contrary side, and sometime wyth the closinge stroke, bearinge alwayes a steddye hande, which would be moderatiye turned towardes the same side. And yf you see that he doth not bring ouer the contrary legge orderly, bearing his head and necke euen, and iuste, then neuer leaue correctinge of him wyth the contrarye spurre al the way, vntill he come at the other ende, and there make him to tourne agayne on the same hand, that he turned on be-

fore,

fore, continuing ſtill to trauel him on the ſame ſide: vntill he hath amended his fault: whiche if he doth then you may turne him on both handes interchaungeablye, ſo as youre firſt and laſt tourne be on the right hand. And trauell him in ſuche ſorte to and fro, to the number of thirtie courſes, or ſo longe as you ſhal ſee him hable well to endure, to thyntent you may leaue hym wyth a good mouth, remembring alwayes to make muche of him when he doeth well, and not to helpe him with the ſpurre, but when neds ſhall require, but onelye with your tounge, which muſt be alwates one.

How to correct youre horſe when he beareth not right the lower parte of his beade, called of the Italions Muſtacchio and maye bee called of vs the Mozell, which comprehendeth both noſe and mouth Cap. iii.

If

If your horse shall vse to carye his mosell awrye: put three litle short nayles on the inside of his hortsmouthe, on the contraye side, and ride him with a smal roll; hauinge also three like nayles, yea, and yf he carye his whole heade awrye out of all measure, then put three like nailes also on his head stal, on the contrary cheke. For other wise the first twoo corrections shall suffise. But if suche vice hathe bene longe rooted in hym, then all three corrections shall be litle enough. And if the headstall, and mosell, be made of double leather, you may so fasten the nayles betwixte the twoo leathers, as the prickes shalbe next vnto the horses cheke, and the heades of them couered with the vpper leather. Or if you will, you maye putte theym in a thyn plate of yron, made no brodes then the leather, whiche plate beinge fastened to the inside of the

the leather, shalbe the greater correc-
tiō vnto him. But let him not weare
those nailes aboue tenne dayes, for
though you take them away, yet the
place will be so sore, where they
stoode, as the horse wilbe afraide to
beare hys heade anye more awrye,
thinkinge that the naylis be there
stil to pricke him. And note that such
nailes will correct some horse, if they
bee put on the selfe same side that he
wryeth his head, so well as though
they were put on the contrarye side:
It is good also to put such nailes on
the backeside of the lynke lustreyning
the curbile hooke in such order as I
told you before in ỹ. xiiii. Chapter of
ỹ second booke. But to some horse whi
ch perhaps through the fault & neg-
ligence of the rider hath accustomed
to cary his nose yea & also his necke
clean awry so as ỹ muscle of his neck
seameth to be naturallye bent & cro-
ked: it is requisite not only to vse the
remedie aboue said: But also to tey
the one ende of a thonge vnto the
midle

midle eye of his bitte, or to the ring of his muſroll on that ſide whereon he is ſo ſtiffe, and the other ende vnto his surcingle in ſuche ſorte as I ſhewed you in the ſeconde booke in the firſte correction of the Credenza. And ſo to let him ſtand a long whyle together. And you mayt alſo yf you will, ride him for a certayne dayes tied in that ſort, but then the thong would be ſtrayned ſomewhat ſtrayter. Or in ſteade of the thonge, you may put on his headſtrayne, and tey the reanes of that, vnto the ſurcingle on hys ſtiffe ſide, whiche ſhall be of more force. And vntill he carye his head iuſt, let but one vſe to ride him, and ſuche one as hath ſome ſkill, for all riders handes are not like. And therfore often varyinge of handes, may make his fault incurable. Wherfore all the wayes aboue taught, are inuented to helpe him that lacketh knowledge, or hath not a ſtaid hand. For aſſure youre ſelfe that who ſo ever

uer hath a good iudgement, a temperate hand, and can obserue suche rules and preceptes of rydinge, as are before taught, he shall neuer nede any of these inuentions, to correct eyther this vice or anye other.

¶ Certayne causes why it is better for a horse to beare his heade vnder then right out or to talle it vp aloft, and then howe to correcte him, if he will not bring in his head and reane as he ought to do. Cap. iiii.

ALthough some do thinke it good that the horse shoulde haue his head alwaies at liberty, and not to be restreined of his naturall frowardnesse: yet I, in no wyse can allowe it. For first you shal vnderstande that hys forehead is the strongest parte of his heade, and his nose or mosell is the weakest parte, and tenderest, the more he thrusteth out his mosell, the more he dis-

tendeth

tendeth his backe, and hath the lesse force therin. And therfore can neuer make good Manege, obserue tyme, kepe order, nor continue in breath, any while together, whereas by bringing in his mosell, and thrusting out his forehead, he aduaunceth himselfe, and gathereth strength in hys backe, buttynge his foyer together: and therby also sheweth lightnesse and nimblenesse in all his doinges. Secondlye, he shall see his waye the better, and be in lesse daunger of fallinge whyle he runneth. And though he shoulde fall, yet he shall be more hable to recouer hymselfe agayne, then when he holdeth his mosell right vp. Thirdlye in rammynge against his enemy he shalbe hable to do, & suffer more with his forehead, then with his mosell, bringe the tenderest parte of him. Fourthlye he shall not be so apte to rere right vpon the eye light occasion, as otherwise he might do. Finally the horse

that

that reaneth wel, & bryngeth in his mosell shall alwaies be a great deale better stayd both of head and necke, and haue a better mouth, the he that beareth his mosell right out. Wherfore if your horse will not bringe in his head at any time that you staye him with the bridle hande: then holdinge youre hande still at that staye, correct him sometime with your right spurre, and sometime with your left, and sometime with both spurres together. And if the selfe same instrument be good also sometime to thrustinge him with youre right hande vppon the necke, to force him to bringe in hys head. But if he will not yelde for all that, than by pullyng the bridle towardes you, make him to go backe about .iii. pases and then to returne againe faire and softly to his first place, continuing to do a good meany of times together. And euery time y he thrusteth out his nose correct him in maner aboue

said

saude, neuer leauinge him vntill you haue made him to amende his faute. And if he be very hard to be brought thereunto: it shall be good to strike him sometime with your spurroppe vpon the shoulder, or with your rode vnder the shoulder, holdinge it styll there to make him looke that waye. But if ye see that the pyrke of the spurre doeth cause hym to bryngе in his heade: then make muche of him without molestinge him anye more. And by thus vsyinge hym you shall make hym to reane as you would haue him eyther goinge or standing still.

¶ Howe to correct your horse when he ducketh downe his head, and beateth to lowe. Cap. 3.

IF he ducketh downe his heade whilest you trauaile or sit to any place, then stay your bridle hand, and diuerse correcte him with one

one spur alone, or with both together, not sufferynge hym to remoue from that place. And also if he vseth that toy goinge, then correcte hym in like maner, without makyng hym to alter his pace any whitte at al. Not sayling at euery time that he so doth, to vse like correction. And if in duckinge downe hys heade, he beareth it more of one side, then of another, correct him on the contrarye side; and not on that syde whereon he hangeth. And if he be very hote and furious, then immediatly after suche correction laye your hand vpon his vrcke, or withers, in token of cherishinge him, and that shall keepe him from running awaye. And so by suffering, he shall learne to knowe his faulte, and to amende the same. But if your horse vse to ducke downe hys head when you stop him: then beside bearing a temperat and staide hande you muste geue hym the chocke of the bridle wyth the right reane. And in that instaunt correcte him sometime with one spur and sometime with the

other. That done, returne from whēce
your came: And from thence trotte him
or gallioppe him to the self same place
where you stopt before. And there stop
him again, holding the right reane in
the midst with your right hande, be-
ing alwayes ready therwith to geue
him the chocke vpon the right side of
his mouth, and by mouinge the bitte
faire and softlye in his mouthe, some-
time with the same reane: make him
to knowe that you holde the reane in
in that hande of pourpose. Wherof the
horse wilbe so much afrayd, as he will
no more cast downe his head. And vn-
till he leaueth his fault, neuer fayle in
this sort to correct him. And if he wil
when he doeth well, forget not to cher-
rish him. And though a false reane for
this purpose wouldbe do well, & speci-
allye for a colte, yet it is not so good a
correction as to vse the ordinary reane.
But if to geue him the chocke with the
right reane will not suffise to correct
his vice, then geue him the chocke vp-
pon both sides of his mouth with your
left

left hand, holding both reanes toge-ther. And by vsynge sometime the one correction, and somtime the other, you shall make him to leaue that vice well inough.

How to correct that horse which doth ouer reach in his going, that is to say, doeth smite his forefeete with his hinderfeete. Cap. vi.

THis faulte is moste commonly incident to a ponge horse, and therfore besides making his shoes shorter behinde the otherwise they ought to be: you must also fauour him whilst he treadeth the ringes, not encreasing the number of his turnes, nor quickning his pace, but accordinge as his strength and breath shal require, whiche by often ridinge hym a lyttle at once, will encrease euerye daye more and more. And then yf he ouer reache, whylest he treadeth the

ringes, correcte him with the spurre, on the contrary side, to the turne whiche he maketh. But if he ouer reacheth in going right out, then correct him on that side of his bely, whereon you see his necke to be moste stiffe. And sometime you maye also correct him with your rod vppon the one or other shoulder. It is good also to make him to trot or to gallop in some stony ground. Or elles for want of such a ground to strowe the ringe pathes full of stones of all sortes, that is to saye both with great, meane and smal. And that will make him to lift his fete in such sort as he shall seldome ouer reach. Notwithstandinge if his houes be not verye sound and good. I would not wish you to vse this way, for feare of ruining his houes, which of our horseleeches is called a false quarter. And of the Italions *Falso quarto*. But rather make him to leaue this fault by well feding him and by riding him moderatly without takinge ouermuche of him at once, to thintent he maye increase in strength and

and breath, whiche once had, then the greke of his ouerreachinge, will be a good correction vnto him of it selfe. Moreouer if you caused the ringe pathes to be digged full of stayres or degrees, it woulde kepe him from ouerreaching, & so time it were not amisse to make him go a swathe ouerthwart the forowes in some grounde newlye plowed with deape forrowes. Thus hauinge shewed you diuerse waies of correcting this fault I wish you now to vse your owne discretion in chosing that which shalbe most mete for your horse, whose qualities you ought best to know.

Howe to correcte that Horse whyche when he is chastised for anye faulte wyth the Spurre vseth to shake hys heade or eares. Also howe to knowe by the mouinge of his eares, when he is maliciouslye disposed, and howe to correct him for the same. Cap. vii.

Euery time that he so shaketh hys heade or eares, when he is corrected, double the strokes on the selfe same side that you did correct him on before, neuer leauing him vntill you haue made him to hold his head stil, & patiently to suffer such correctiō as you giue him. And in no wise let anye faulte escape vnpunished, but alwaies correct him immediatly for ỹ same, sometyme with the one spurre, and somtime with both together, and somtime with one after another. The order of all which the strokes is taught before in the first booke in ỹ .xi. & .xiii. Chapters. If your horse in his going lifteth vp one eare, and holdeth downe the other, and fareth as though there were a flye in that eare: then I aduise you take hede to youre selfe. For most commonlye when he doeth so, he mindeth to play you some shrewed toy, as to plunge aloft, to runne ouerthwarte, or to fal downe, or to do some like desperate acte. Wherfore sodenlye inter-

rupt

rupt him of his purpose by geuing him two or thre strokes with the contrary spur, on the contray side to that eare, which he most moueth. And serue him so, as often as he shall vse that toyet. And if it be abyde in the playne field it shoulde not bee amysse in the selfe same instaunt that you spuere him, to chastice him also with a terrible voice and by geuing him a chocke with the bridle on the one side of hys mouthe. yea and besides all this, yf he be very frowarde and cursed, let not to correct him also wyth a good spyke by beatinge him therwith well and surelye vpon the head betwixt ỳ eares. Whiche correction thoughe he be neuer so proud and stuborne: yet beinge geuen but once in time and as it shoulde be, it will so chastise him as he shalbe glad to leaue such fantastical toyes, so long as you are on his backe. And so doing forget not to make muche of him leauing him alwaies with a good mouth. But note that somtime a fley entring in dede into youre horses eare, or the pricking of the headstall, maye cause him

him to shake his eare, or to holde it o-therwise then he ought to do, meaning no shrewdnes at all. And then it shall suffise to correct him moderatly with the contrary spurre, only to make him that he thinke no more vpon the flye, whiche perhaps stingeth him, or anye other thinge that greueth him, but to forget it, and so tattende his waye.

How to correct youre horse when he neigheth, intending to strike with his heles, or to do some shrewdnes, beinge in the companye of other horses. Cap. viii.

ALso if your horse when you are in the companye of o-ther horsemenne chaunce to neygh or if you perceiue he meaneth to doo some shrewdnes, as to bite or strike, correct him immediatly with ye single stroke of ye contrary spur, doublinge the same according as occasion shal require, as well in his goinge right out, as in his stading stil. And eit if he shew any signe of

of frowardnes towardes his felowes, in marching forewarde, it were not a misse to correct him with the clinching stroke, and sometime by geuinge him the chocke of the brydle on the one or both sydes of his mouthe. And if that will not suffise, then you maye all to rate hym with a terrible voyce, and correcte him with youre rodde on the one or other flanke. yea & perchaunce it shall be needefull also to geue hym therewith a stripe or twoo vppon the heade betwixt the eares.

Of restifnesse, of the kyndes and causes therof. Cap. ix.

If a horse be restiffe, it procedeth for the most part through the faulte of the rider, of one of these twoo causes. For either the horse is to vile, or els to stout of courage. If he be vile, then being ouer wearied he will for fayntnesse geue ouer, and goe no further. But if he be prowd & stout,

then felinge him selfe somwhat weary and out of breath, he will fall a leaping and yarkinge, thinking to be eased of his trauell that waye. Or perhaps wil do the like in the beginning immediatlye after his rider be mounted: And if he perceiue that his Rider be afraid of him, then he wil take such a stomacke vnto hym as he wyl sodeinly stay and stop there, maugre his riders head. Of which two kindes of restifnes, that which proceadeth of vilenes of courage is the woorst. But there be some horses not onelye stoute and lustie of courage, but also ramege, that is to say hauing two mindes betwixt going and not goinge when they list. Whiche kind of horses if they chaunce to become restifke, they be woorse then any of the reste.

Remedies against restifnes proceding of vile courage. Cap. x.

If youre horses restifnesse proceadeth of vile courage, then ryde hym into some longe waye or lane closed in on both sides with wal, dike, quicksset

set or highe hedge. But at the one end therof, cause certayne men to stand behinde your horse with staues and stones in their handes. And if he wil not go forwarde, then let theym sodeinlye strike him with their staues vpon his hams, and legges behinde, and likewise whorle their stones at the same places, al to raytyng him in that same instant with a terrible voice. During whiche time you your selfe must sit stil, keping silence. And let them not cease beating and cryng out vnto him vntil they haue made him to go orderly forward as he should do. Which whē he doth, thē immediatly let them stay both hand boyce, and make you much of him by clawinge hym on the necke. That done, make him to goe from the one end of the laue to the other to and fro about viii. times. And thē light of his back or els pace him faire and softly to ỹ stable. And for a certain daies, see that you vse none other order than this, vntil he be cleane rid of that vice Wherein so often as he doeth offende, returne you to the foresaid correction.

For

For this is a proued and an infallible way to bringe any horse frō his restifnes. Which correctiō you might vse also in ỹ plaine fielde in some new plowed ground, but for weryng of the footmen, whose trauell shoulde be greater there to folowe the horse euerye waye that he fleyth out, then in a lane. And the more that your horse goeth backeward whilest he is so corrected, let the fotemen lay on the faster, and cry out the lowder. And besides that somtime it shall not bee amisse to tourne hys head towards that way that he wold so faine flee out. And so in your anger force him by beatinge him al the way vpon the heade wyth a cogell, and by crying out vnto him to gallop so hard as he can driue, the lengthe of a good Carier. And then turne him again toward the way from whēce you began to gallop him, & make him to go forewarde, correctinge him at that time more with your voice, then w your cogell. And if he goth quietly, then leaue crienge out, and make muche of him.

For

For I am sure he wyll bee gladde at length to yealde, rather then to be so beaten: But if he continewe still in his frowardnes, and wil not go forward, then you may geue him halfe a turne, and immediatelye by pullynge in the bridle, make him to go backewarda-bout ten paces in so hasty wise as you can. That done tourne his head again towardes that way in the whyche he wouldе not go forwarde, and then sodenlye put him forwarde. Whiche doinge for the most part will make him to take hys way. And to thintent he may be the sooner & the more thrughly corrected of this vice, you may besides all this trey a good longe corde vnto his taile, winding it about, like as you do when you trimme your horses taile, wyth a ribbon or lace, the laste knot whereof wouldе be fastned together with some of the heares, for feare of slippinge, which knotte if you can not make, then feye the vpper ende of the corde vnto the hinder buckle of the sadle, fauinge the croper, and so it shal

not

not slippe awaye. The nether ende of whiche corde muste hange downe and traile after the horse vpon the ground And when your horse will not go forwarde, or goeth backeward, let one of the footmen pulle the corde harde vnto him, which when the horse feleth, the feare to be pulled and hayled will make him to spring forwarde. And so doing the footmã must in the selfe same instaunt let go the corde, and to be sure besides the pulling of the cord: Let the the reste of the footmen also all to rate the horse with their voyces, layinge on with their staues, and whorlinge their stones. And by vsing him thus a while, you shall correcte him of this vice wel inough.

Remedies against restines proceding of of stubbornes and stout courage. Cap. xi.

BVt yf you perceyue that such restines proceedith of to muche courage & stubbornes whiche the horse hath gotten through the fearfulnes of his rider: then ride him into some plane fielde newly plowed. And there if he whileste you geue him his

his leasson chaunce to stoppe in dede, or mind to stoppe, and so to become restiffe: then immediatly all to rate him with a terrible voyce, beating him vpon the heade betwixte the eares, and vppon the forelegges, with a good sticke. And the more resistaunce that he maketh in leaping or goinge ouerthwart, or seekinge to fall downe flat, or to lye downe on the one side, or to do anye other frowdines, encrease you his correction so muche the more, as well in eatinge him, as in beating him. And to molest hym the more, geue hym the ringe tournes on the one side, or on the other, or on that side whereon he himself doth most leane. By meanes whereof you shal so tame him as he seing his resistãce not to preuayle, shalbe content from thence forth to go quietlye and orderlye. And in so doing forget not to make much of him both wt your voyce & also by clawinge him with your hande vpon the necke That done, trot him euen there to and fro about .x. times. Then gallop hym and last of al, pace him. Faylynge not to correcte hym in lyke sorte so often

as

as he shall offende in the like vice.
But note by the waye that when the
horse once knoweth the correction of
the sticke or cogell: it shall suffise to cor-
recte him wyth a terryble voyce. And
spetially if he be ramage and of two
mindes. Agaynst which fault, there is
no correction of more efficacy. For the
voyce correcteth wythoute disorder.
And it maketh the horse afraide with
out puttynge him in despaire, whereas
the cogell manye tymes maketh him
desperat and faint harted, vnles he be
corrected therwith in time. After whi-
che correction he must also be cherished
and much made of, to thintent he may
vnderstande that his vice was the
cause of his correction. For the rodde
vsed in this sort hath no final vertue.
And note that though the corrections
taught as well in the last Chapter as
in this, may indifferently serue to cor-
rect this vice, proceadinge of anye of
the twoo causes afore saide, yet they
be more kindlye vsed when eche vice
is

is corrected with his proper correcti-
on according to the order aboue decla-
red.

It is possible also that you may cor-
recte this vice, by holdynge a sharpe
nayle in your hande, to pricke him cou-
ertly behinde on the rumpe, neuer
removynge the naile from thence, for as
my reasonance of stirring that he mar-
keth, until he hath left his stubbornes
and is content to go quietly. Whiche
done, take away your hand and clap
him with the same immediatly vpon
the necke. That done, you may pace,
trot, galloppe or manege him as you
shall thinke good.

Other corrections to be vsed against
rebellions when the ryder lacketh art,
and knoweth not by ouer of ridinge
how we to gette the maistrye of his horse
to make him to know his faulte.

Cap. xii.

Let a footman stand behind
you with a shrewed catte
eyed at the one ende of a
long pole, with yer helpe

C.i. by

bpwarde, so as thee maye haue her mouth & clawes at liberty. And when your hozse doth stay or go backward, let him thrust the Catte betwixt his thyes so as she may scratche and bite him, sometime by the thighes, sometime by the tompe, and oftentimes by the stones. But let the footman and al the standers by threaten the hozse with a terrible noyse, and you shall see it will make him to goe as you woulde haue him. And in so doing be ready to make much of him.

Also the whole eye of a hedgehog beinge strayt teyed by the foote under the hozses tayle, is a remedye of like force, which was proued by Maister *Vincentio Respino a Neapolytan* who reiected by this meanes an old restyue hozse of ꝑ kinges in such sort as he had much a do afterwarde to kepe him from the contrarye vice of runninge awaye.

The like correction also may be gi-uen with a whelpe or some other loud

cryinge

cryynge and biting beast, beinge keped to the crooper, so as he maye hange downe vnder the horses tayle hauing a longe corde fastned vnto him. Which corde passynge betwene the Horses thyes, the rider shal hold in his right hande to molest the horse therwith, by pulling it, and letting it go as he shal see it nedefull. Or in stede of such a beast there may be kepd a pece of iron of a foote in length, or more and thre fingers broade made full of pykes like thornes, with a cord fastned therunto as before. But note that all these wayes rehearsed, are not to be cōmonlye vsed but onlye in time of nede, and that wyth greate discretion. For otherwise you shall but amase youre horse, and driue him into dispare, so as he shall neuer vnderstande your meanyng. And to say ỹ truth they are of litle importaunce in respect of the remedies taught before, in the last chapter. And therfore I wold wish you cheifly to vse thē being sufficiēt alone I warrāt you to correct any maner of restiue

nes. Neyther do I allowe the waies
ꝑ men were wont to vse in olde time,
To correct a restiue horse by teynge a
cord with a riding knot vnto the hor-
ses stones, whiche corde passed vnder
his bely vnto the riders right hande,
holdinge the same, and strayninge it
when nede did require. Which in dede
is more hurtfull then profitable: and
therefore not meete to be vsed but in
some extremitye for the correction of a
stubborne horse, accustomed to fall
down in the water. Of which vice we
shal entreat hereafter at large.

Of the contrarye vice vnto restiuenes
whiche is to run awaye, of the causes
therof, & how to correct ꝑ same. Ca. xiii

The vice of running away,
doe ryse not only ꝓcede of
the hardnes and rudnes
of the horses mouth, but
also many times through
the faulte of the Rider, not hauynge
knowledge nor stomacke as I said be-
fore, to tame a horse that is of to liue-

ly

lye a courage, and therwith perhaps harde of mouth, wherby the horse getteth an euil custome, either not to stop at what time as the ryder wold haue him, or els if he stoppe, to stoppe without order. For redresse of whiche vice you maye vse these remedies here following.

If you chaunce then vpon a horse accustomed to run away when he should stoppe, you muste beginne to ride hym with more respecte then you woulde do a colte. And first ride him into some lõg way or lane enclosed of both sides. And there teache him to stoppe, firste vpon a softe pace, then vpon a trotte, and afterwarde vpon a galloppe. And whensoeuer he stoppeth, make him to aduaunce withall, by helpinge him in suche sorte as is before declared in the first booke. But because of his euill custome see that ye runne him not of a long season. And to be sure that he shall not fall or run away at the stoppe of himselfe: When you gallop him ap-

point a footemanne to stande before him at the place of stoppinge, with a sticke or a cogell in his hande, wherewith after youre horse hathe stopped, and aduaunced, let the footman by stryking him softly vpon the forelegges, but seldome vppon the mowthe, make him to go. iii. or. iiii. steps backward. Whereunto if he be vsed a whyle, you shall see that afterwarde so soone as he hath stopte, he seinge the footman standing there, and feling the drawing backe of your bridle hande, he will goe backe of his owne accorde, without any beating at al. And when he is once perfect so well in his stoppinge, as in his goinge backe: then gentlye geue him a carier, forceinge him in his running neither w voice, spur, nor sticke. And onely when ye come nighe vnto the place of stoppinge, helpe him with youre voyce to stop. And for the more assuraunce let the footman in the selfe same instant also helpe him with his voyce, & threaten him with his cogel. yea and if he perceyue that the horse

will

will needes passe forwarde, lette him
geue him a good blow with his cogel
vpon the snoute, which blow I beleue
shall not nede, yf you obserue well the
order before taught. For the helpe of
your voyce, the pulling in of ỹ bridle,
and the sight of the footman shall suf-
fise to make him to stop as he shoulde
do. And in so doing, see that you make
much of him, suffringe him to pawse a
while. That done, make hym to goe
backward euen as you did before whē
you did passe, trot or gallop him. And
after ỹ pace him to & fro in the carier
path, about vi. times staying alwais
at ỹ accustomed stopping place, and so
depart. And see ỹ you run him no more
of a good while after, but only vse the
order aboue declared, vpon a soft pace,
trot, or gallop, not forgetting alwais
to haue a footman at the place of stop,
whiche footman besides his cogell,
maye also haue stones in his hande, to
whoyle at ỹ horses snout, whē nede re-
quireth, which I do seldome or rather
neuer alowe onles he hath ỹ stedier hād
or if you wil, you may cause .ii. footmē

to stande before him eche of them hauinge a good long staffe in his hande. At the vpper ende wherof woulde be feyed a little boundell of strawe, whiche beinge kindled, let the footemenne when the horse will not stoppe, thrust theym into his nose, the feare of the flame whereof flashinge before hys eyes, and the fier perching his skinne, together with the smoke entring into his nose, will make him to stoppe. But thoughe this correction for a nede is verye good yet I woulde wishe you to vse the order before declared, whiche is sufficiente I warraunt you to make him stoppe with the bridle only without the helpe of any such extreme remedy.

It hath bene sene manye times that some Rider hathe corrected his horse of this fault by chaunce, by runninge him in the plaine fielde oute of breath, continually beating him and fourrynge him in his angre, so as the horse hath bene glad to stoppe of him-

selfe whiche correction hath taken so good effect, as the rider geuinge him a iust carier the next daye folowinge, hath made him to stop with the least pulling in of the bridle that might be. But this correction is very perilous and inough to kil a horse, and therfore is not mete to be vsed, but only when he being to stubborne doth ouermuch force you, and will nedes runne away with you whether you will or not.

Besides the firste order aboue rehearsed for his better correction you may also bitte him accordynge to the quality of his mouth, wherof we shal entreat here after. And vnto that bit or to any other you may fasten a cord, which must passe betweue his gumes and his nether lippe in such sorte as I shewed you before in the secod booke in the third correction of the Credence Of which corde when his mouthe is once throughly corrected, he shal haue no nede, nor yet of any other helpe, but of the bridle onelye. But in anye wise

let

let him continne in his ringe tourneg. which being ended, vse him to stop & to aduaunce vppon the knoll of some hill downwarde.

And note this by the way as a generall rule, that the correction of the footman with sticke or cogell is neuer to be vsed but when some great necessitie requireth it. For it may make the horse to fearefull, onles the footeman haue the more skil, and can obserue in his correction both time and measure

Howe to correcte that horse that wyll reare right vp when he is corrected for any fault with a sticke vpon the head. Cap. xiiii.

AS often as he vseth this vice, fayle not you in the selfe same instaunt that he riseth & hangeth a loft, to beat him wel and surely with a good long sticke vpon the fore legges somwhat beneth ỹ knees, yea and if he be very much accustomed to

this

this vice it shal not be amis somwhat before he riseth to geue him one blow vpon the legges at the lest. And for the more suerty, & to make him the more afraide, it shalbe nedefull to beare the rod with the point downward right before his knees alwaies in his sight. And being corrected a while after this sorte, you shall see that he shall leaue that fault wel inough.

How to correct that horse that wil fall downe to the ground when he is a little wery or prouoked to do any things which he would not willingly doe. Cap. xv.

Cause some expert footman hauing a good cogel in his hand, to be somwhat nigh you, at suche time as you ride your horse to thintent that when he perceiueth the horse maketh any offer to lye downe, he may be redy with his cogel or staffe, to threaten him, and to fray him with a terrible voice, gesture, countenance, & by cruelly loking him alwais in ỳ face more or les according as time & occasiõ shal require.

Which

Whych wylbe such a terrour vnto the horse as whilst he looketh all amased on the footemanne, he will haue no minde to lye downe, but stand still, attending to his rider, who in the meane whyle, must sit stil in his saddel, without making any noyse, or mouinge at all. Afterwarde make him to trot the ringe tournes, wheras you may cause also more men to stande wyth staues in their handes, and to do as the footman did before. And if he will nedes fal downe there: then let them holde him vp whether he will or not cruelly correctinge him both with their voices, and also with their staues, by beating him vpon the head betwyxt the eares or vpon any part of his body next to hande. And if this do not correcte his vice, truely the fault is in the footmen lacking perhaps such terrible voyces cruell lookes and gestures, or such order and tyme of coorecting, as should serue the purpose. And therfore it wer good for such menne to haue in their handes fiery staues made in such sort

as

as is before declared in the last chapter saue one, the feare and smart wher of will keepe him from lyinge downe whether he will or not, which correction maye bee vsed for a restiue horse by syeringe him behinde betwyxte the thighes.

This vice also may be corrected by the helpe of a footman hauinge in his hand a squyrt full of water, whiche he must squirt in the horses eyes, whē he offreth to lye downe, which is a good remedye also against the Credence. But these remedies last mentioned are to be vsed by ryders of small skill. For an expert rider will correcte anye vice by true arte without the helpe of any such toyes.

How to correct that horse whiche passinge throughe anye water will lye downe in the same, and what is the cause of such vice. Cap. xvi.

This

THis vyce vndoubtedlye proceadeth of a naturall desposityon incident to that horse which is foled vnder the signe of Leo. Which is a hote and fiery signe. Albeit all Horses foled vnder this signe haue not this faulte in dede: Neyther can it be knowen by the Ostriche feather in the horses necke, nor yet certaynely discerned at the chaunging of his teeth, what so euer other men say, but only by his plaine lyyng downe in the water. For the which fault there is no better remedy then this here following.

Cause a seruaunte to ride him into some ryuer or water not ouer deepe, and appoint iii. other footmen with cogels in their handes to folow him hard at ỹ heles into the water, to thintent that when the horse begynneth to lie down they may be readye to leape vpon him and with the helpe of the ryder to force him to ducke his heade downe vnder the water, so as the water may enter into his eares. Not suffringe him to lif-

lift vp his head again of a good while together, but make him by main force to kepe it stil vnder: continually beating him al ỹ while with their cogels & racing him with loude and terrible voyces. That done, let him onelye lift vp his head to take breath & aire. During which time cease not also to beat him still vpon the heade betwixte the eares, whych done, ducke his head wt like violence once again into the water, And then let him rise vp vpon his fete, And whilst he is passing throughe ỹ water, let ỹ men folow after beating him, & racing him al the way vntil he be clean out of the water, & then leaue. For otherwise it were disorder. Then ỹ next day folowing, let him be riddē againe into the same water. And so sone as his rider seeth that the horse maketh any offer to lie downe, yea & somtime before he perceueth it, let him immediatlye prevent him of his purpose, by touching him with his spurres, & by beatinge him vpon the head betwixt ỹ eares, & vpon ỹ flank wt his stick, threatning him wt a terrible voice

And

And you shall see it will make him to forget his lyinge downe and to passe through quietly. yea and it is not possible that this correction alone without the helpe of the other before declared will suffise to bringe him from this vice. And to both these correctõs you may also if you wil adde the helpe of the corde treyed with a riding knot about the horses coddes, whiche corde the rider may straine and let go according as he shal see occasion as wel to prevent the horse of hys lying downe, as also when his heade is kept under the water, the greefe wherof together with the other corrections, will the soner cause him to leaue this vice.

How to correct that horse which is skittyshe or fearefull, and will starte at euery thing, and wherof such vice proceedeth. Cap. xvii.

A Horse may be fearefull for that he is yonge, and hath not bene ridden perhappes where sundry sightes are.

And

And therfore if you chaunce to ryde hym
through some towne or faire, he is a-
fraid of euery thing y he seeth. Like-
wise if he hath ben skarid before
time with any thinge that hath offen-
ded him, either with noise, sight, or o-
therwise, so often as he shall heare or
see the same, he wilde afeard. And fi-
nally, fearfulnes may procede for lack
of perfect sight, whiche is worse then
all the rest. Accordinge to all whiche
causes, remedies do folow heere order-
ly. But firste as touchinge the yonge
horse whiche is afraid of such thinges
as he neuer sawe before. See that in
no wise ye do beate him for the same,
lest he take the thing which he behol-
deth & shonneth, to be the cause of hys
smart, and so become more fearful the
he was before. But rather stay there a
whyle, & by gentle meanes make hym
by litle and litle, to goe towardes the
thyng wherof he is afraid, whiche do-
inge, make much of him. And you shal
see that by stading sometime stil to loke
vpon it, & sometime by goinge towar-

 des

ders it, he shall be so well acquainted
therwith, as he will not feare it. And
whē he cometh at it, let him stay there
a pretty whyle together, to thintent he
may be the more assured thereof. But
if your horse be afraid of anye thinge
which hath offended him before time,
so as he will by no meanes passe by it.
Then see that you your self molest him
no maner of wayes, but appoint some
footman standinge behind you, to pro-
uoke him forward, with the sound of
his lips, & by threatning him with his
voice, and if nede be, by bestinge him
with a staffe vpon the rompe, and vp-
pon the hinder legges. And when he
beginneth to go forwarde, make you
much of him all the way. For so your
horse must be handeled. But if your
horse be throughly broken in all pour
te games for him to learne, and know-
eth what all maner of corrections and
helpes meanes. Then if he chaunce to
be afraid of any thing, and so sodenly
stoppeth going by the waye, lette not
immediatlye to put him forwarde by
helping him with your voice, legges,

spurres

spurres or rod, or al together without any stayng to acquaint him with the thing wherof he is afraid. And ꝑ shal make him to go alwaies forward as he ought to do.

But if your horse be afrayde of anye thing for lack of perfect sight, the beat him not, but rather by makyng much of him, encorage him by litle and litle to go forward, helpynge him somtime with your voice. And if you se that he standeth doubtful betwixt going and not going, then sodenly to put al doutes and fearful imaginations out of his minde, helpe him not onelye with your voyce, but also with your spurs. And it will make him to passe forth without any stay.

Note also that to embolden a yong horse so as he may abide any thing, it is very good to ride him oft in ꝑ night season, & in ꝑ day time in some towne amongst artificers, and especiallye amongst smithes, peuterers, armorers, brasiers, tinkers and such like. And likewise amongst furriers where diuers colored skins hāg in sight, & also abyde in ꝑ field where dede carralles

lye

lye new slain, to thintent that no ma-
ner of light or noise may seme straunge
vnto him. And whensoeuer he will not
come nigh any such thing, then vse the
order before declared.

It is good, for a certayne dayes to
let him weare such a whirlguigge as
children run withal against ỹ winde,
made like windmill sayles, fastned to
his headstal vpon his foretop, or on
ỹ one side of his head, vnder his eare.
For besides that, the swift turning a-
bout therof before his eies, doth helpe
much to assure him. The whitenes al-
so of the same, whilst it turneth about,
doth take awaye those impressions of
shadowes from his sight, whyche be-
fore were wont to fraye hym. But
though this be a great help to embol-
den the most parte of horses: yet there
be some horses of suche a nature, as af-
ter they haue worne it, they will be the
woorse for it, and become more feare-
full then they were before, whyche so
soone as you perceiue, vse it no more,
but

but rather vse the meanes and orders
before declared.

Note also that when your vse your
said whirlegigge you may make it
of what colour you will, as either
blacke, redde, pesolour, or blewe, accor-
ding as you shall thinke it most nede-
full, for the allurying of your hoyse.

Howe to embolden your hoyse, and to
make him barde against other hoyses.
Cap. xxiii.



Set to encounter vppon a
soft pase or trot with an-
other horseman face to
face in one selfe path so as
your hoyses dose not one
another hurt your hoyse exercising some
what him more and more vntill you be-
fore rise rather when you are almost one
vpon another, if the other hoyse be not
fearfull you shall geue place of himself,
then cause your rider to make him to
repulse backe by pulling in his head
with his bridle, and that shalbe a good
encouraging to your hoyse, and make

him

him the boulder alwayes to go towar-
des any other hozse. Or if you will,
you may encounter one with the other
riding in two sundry pathes, the one
lying close by the other, within a foote
of the other, being both of one length
esh of them counterfeiting your passe
to thintent that by meeting yours
hozses to and fro vpon a trot, you com
fiing one quarter after an other, from. ij
contrary endes, may both meet right
in the middes of your course. And so
passe one hard by another. Which you
shalbe sure to do if both of your hoz-
ses kepe like time and measure in
their trotting as in their setting.
And looke on what hand soeuer the one
turneth, the other must do the same
til the last same inclusiuely. And like order
must be obserued after you haue wonne
your ground and do gallop. Thus
by passing and repassing, and often meet-
ing without iarring, your hozses shall
be so well acquainted as the one shall
not be afraid of the other, hauing the
companye of an other hozse. Also you
may also embolden your hozse whilst
you

you trot the ringes in this order folo-
wing. First enter both together into
the right ringe, and the turning taile
to taile, folowyng the right hand afore
him folowe the left in the selfe same
ring, enlarging the ring path so, as in
your meting whilst you go ab out, you
may not touch one another. And whē
you haue thus gone twise about the
right ringe, enter both together into
the left ring, and there turning tailes
obserue this order as before. And so
shift from ryng to ring, treadinge the
same steps after a good round trot, and
then if you will vse a gallop. And thus
by often meating both horses shalbe
well acquainted the one assured of the
other, whereby with time your horse
shall waxe so hardy, as he shalbe afrayd
of no horse. This is very good also to
stand still with your horse hard by the
ring looking on whilst an other horse
trotteth and gallopeth the ringes, or
to stand right at a stopping place, whē
another horse passeth by. Lastly, open
one gate so as y other horse in his run-
ning may passe hard by your horse, & to

that your horse for feare turne not a-
way, when the other horse commeth
any thing nigh him, it shall be good to
haue the company of some other horse-
man, being mounted vppon suche a
horse as is holde, and will not dre-
sed, standing a litle of from you, whose
example should be a good encoura-
ging vnto your horse, and to go some
time in the company of suche a horse
through some citie or towne, would be
also a good bolding vnto him.

How to make your horse to abide both
Lance, Sworde, great horse-gonne, &
any other thing. Cap. xiii.

Secondly to acquaint him
throughly with the rod, so
as he may not be afraide
therof, by often coyning him
therwith vpon the neck, &
by holding the point right before him,
sometime betwixt his eares, and some-
time on the one or other syde of his
heade, so as may be alwayes in his
sight. And when he is throughly ac-

fasten of the rodde: then appoint some
footman hauing a staffe in his hand,
to stand in youre waye, whereas you
should passe. And as you are comming
towardes him, let the footman by litle
and litle, make lightes as though he
would lay your hozse on the head with
his staffe. And then encourage youre
horse to go forward towardes the foot-
man, who in the same instaunt muste
retire backwarde as though he would
be afrayd. And by bring him to a while
you shall see that he will not be afrayd
of the staffe at all. And after that he
can abide the staffe, make him by the
like meanes to abide the worde. Af-
ter the footman beware that he strike
him neither with staffe nor worde. For
you vtterly discourage him for euer. Af-
ter this you may cause three or fower,
or a greate number of footmen to stand
in his way, making a great howting
and showting before him threatninge
him with loud voyces, against whom
encourage him to go forewarde, first
with a soft pace, secondly with a trot

and

a thirdlye with a gallopye. At which
tyme let the footmen retyre backe fea-
ring to runne away. And if fyue foote-
men had staues and swoordes in their
hands to threten him withall it shuld
make him so muche the bolder.

To make him abide gonne shotte
or any other like terrible noise thinge
go harde by another horse, or eyther
betwixte two other horses that hathe
ben accustomed to the same before
tyme, & are afrayd of nothing. And as
you are ryding together, cause one or
foure daggers or archubuzes to be dis-
charged. For he perceyuinge not what
ayther hathe, accordinge as aforesaid
beginneth to abyde them. During
which tyme cease not to make much
make much of him, so that presently
haulde by clapping him on the necke as
also with your voyce, and so by little
little you shall bring him at length to
abyde any thinge.

Of the vyces of the mouthe & causes therof in generall.

Being

Rydinge now comes to shew you how
to coueret a horse, y hath a notyp
an mouth as well by vsinge diuers
kyndes of bittes, mete for y purpose, as
otherwise: Whiche bit ye must take to
you the causes wherof such euilnes of
mouth procedeth, and howe many dy-
ses therof dependeth: And by what
how to couerte the same. And first
ye shall vnderstande that a horse may
haue an euill mouth, either because his
chynne is beardy, where the curbe
should lye, or els to harde for the places
where the bitte should rest on both sy-
des of his mouth, or elles of his tong
beinge to harde, or his tong to hard.
Or els for y all the se foresaid
places perhaps are to tender, so as he
dare not shew his mouth as he should do
vpon y bytte. Agayn his mouth may be
to little, or his Iawes may be to great,
or els for which cause he may do
diuers vices. And to diuide hym in
his rydinge, as though he would ha-
lowe it by, not sufferinge to rest vpon his
gummes, whiche vice Gryson calleth beuer la
briglia, that is to drinke the brydle,

Nicholas to beare his tounge alwaies
out of his mouth. Also to beare the herb
upon the birde, which in Italion is as
much to say as [illegible] Also to wry
with his mouth holdinge the vpper
part therof one waye, and the vpper
part another way, whiche in Italion
is to saye [illegible] That is to make
beardes. There is also another vice
like vnto this, but not so foule: and
that is to bey a kale with his teeth
alone, but not so much beneath, which
Britton calleth [illegible] in woordes deri-
ued of this woord [illegible] signifyinge the
Jawe. Also to defend the byt with his
vpper lippe, so as it cannot rest vpon
his barres called in the Italion [illegible]
Of some of which vices there
be also other particuler names, which
shall be declared here after when we
comme to the correccions of the same. Or
that Britton sayeth, that whilest some
hath sought to correct these vices afore
said, by diuers chaungings of rough and
sharpe bittes, they haue chaunged and
added their olde vices with newes. And thus
[illegible]

therfore he wylleth you in anye wise
to abstaine from al such kinde of bits.
And to seeke rather to bringe youre
horse to haue a good mouth, & special-
ly whilst he is yonge, by ryding him
with a gentle bit, & by bearing a tem-
perate hande, vsynge sure helpes, cor-
rections, and cherishynges, as are
taught before, whilst you teache hym
to tread the rynges, with trot or gal-
lop, to stoppe, to aduaunce, to turne, to
manege or to passe a Carrer, which ca-
rier the more seldom it be vsed, with
the lesse fury & better mouth shal your
horse vse. For assure your self, this art
& good order of ryding, which maketh
a good mouth & not y bit. Notwithsta-
ding, y quality of the bit is not vtterly
to be reiected, yea rather when y horse
beginneth to ware perfect in his doin-
ges, and is well broken, and somwhat
stayde of head, it shalbe very necessa-
ry to ride him with such a bit, as shal
be most mete to serue his mouth, be it
hard or softe, to thintent he may beare
the lyghter, and with the more stay, and

and also be the more subiect to his ry-
der. For the which cause Guyon hath
set forth his figures. xi. sundry bittes to-
gether with the names & vses of the
same, as hereafter shalbe declared.
But for so much as certayne vices of y
mouthe maye be corrected so well by o-
ther meanes, as by the helpe of diuers
bittes. I will first declare these kyndes
of correctiõs, & the afterwarde entreate
of the correcting of bittes, & therwith
shewe you all the kyndes, names, par-
tes and properties of the same.

How to correct that horse, which will
neither draw by the bytte with his rũ
ner, nor defende the same with his neyther
lyppe. Cap. xii.

Take a peece of whyp cord a-
bout a fyue fõg, & ryue ed
therof vnto the eye of the
bytt, vnder the kurble, that
done, turn doun the horses
nether lyppes, to thintẽte you maye
easely bring y corde betwixt his saide
lyppes & his nether gromes, vnto the
other

ſtyrer eye of the byt, & there to be tyed, & fastned, & the moze the rolde be ſtrey-ned, the harder & stronger ſhall the byt be. And if the knots at both endes bee hadlomly knyt, no ma ſhall perceyue y mischery therof. Or if you will in stede of the rolde, you maye there put a litle chaine. And by this meanes, not onely y bites moze tenderly, are thoroughly corrected: but also many times diuers other vices, as the putting out of tyg tung, the hard bod- he bytte, and eke the hardenes of his bars, ſo as he ſhalbe able therewith to make his contenance. And ſuch rolde or chains will do as much, being put to a playne Canon or reach, as if it were put to a hardebyt.

Yet is to be vnderſtand that horſes, which will fyght or bite with his mouth, and the cauſes wherof ſuch vices doth procede.

Cap. xiii.

THough this vice doth chiefly proceede of the roughtynes of the horſes mouthe, yet manye tymes the rydinge hym with to hyghe a

poſt

post byt, which perhaps the horse can
not suffer, may be cause thereof, or the
distempred hand of his rider, not know-
yng how to handle him, and to make
him to suffer the bridle of what mouth
so euer he be, harde or softe. But to re-
medye the same vice proceadynge
of the first cause, vse to ryde hym with
a muscroll strait buckeled to his head.
And so often as he moweth with his
mouth, correct him first with one spur,
and then with another, but most with
the spurre on the contrary side, to that
part whereon he wryeth his Jawe
most. And sometime also geue him the
chocke with the bridle vpon y one or
other, or els vpon both sydes at once of
his mouth, bearing alwais a steddy &
a temperate hād. Yea, and for his more
correctiō, you may also sometime strike
him with your stirrup or foot vnder or
vpon the shoulder on the cōtrary side.
Not fayling to correct him sometime
one way & sometime another, so often
as he shal offend. And at length you shal
bring him from that fault wel inough.

But

But if the powr of his byt be the onely cause of this vice, then you shall not nede to vse these corrections, but only to ride him with a close bit, or not so open, beinge harde or softe, accordinge as ỳ horses mouth shal require, wher of we shal nowe immediatly entreat.

Of the kindes of bittes together with their names and partes belonging to the same. Cap. xxiii.

Of bittes some be close, and some be open. The open byttes are otherwise called of our bitmakers powr byttes. Of whiche powres some are whole & some are broken. Agayne of the broken powres, some are fashioned lyke geese neckes, and they be rounde. And some like cattes feete, and they bee square. Of whiche square powres so manye as are made with olyues, peares, or campanelles,

Gryſon calleth thē Cats feete. But our bytmakers doe cal al kynde of ſquare pozts, vpſet mouths, woute any diffe-rēce, alſo ſome of ꝑ broke pozts, & vp-ſet mouths, are locked together with one plight wꝺ in another, ſome wꝺ a ryuet nayle, & ſome with a pece. And accoz-ding as euery byt, as well of ꝑ cloſe, as open, is faſhioned ſo is it named. And therfoze ſome are called Canō byttes, ſome ſcaehes, ſom melō byts, ſom pear byts, ſome cāpanels oz bel byts, ſome baſtonets, & ſome cats feete, Of which names ꝑ firſt four are all redy wel kno-wen vnto our bytmakers, thzoughe ꝑ help of old Alexādet ꝑ Italyon rydr, who taught thē firſt, both the ſhaps & alſo ꝑ names of theſame. And ſins ꝑ ty-me thei haue alſo learned to make al ꝑ reſt of ꝑ byts, though they haue not ſo many pzopze names foz thē, as Gryſon geueth thē, wherfoz ſuch names as thei haue not I truſt it ſhal not greue thē to learn now at Grilōs hād. And ſpecially I engliſhing thē ſo aptly as I cā vſig therin I am ſure foz ꝑ moſt part their owne

owne termes. For I haue not ben negligente in learning at their handes how to cal euery parte of the hyt by his proper name, as the chekes, & eyes therof, the gyues, the rols, ryngs & buttons, the hole porte, broken porte, or vplette mouthe, with one plight within another, or with pece, ỹ trench. the flappe, the top roll, & the water cheyne, ỹ neither cheynes, & the kurble, & diuers other termes belõging to their art, not here nedfull to be rehearsed.

Note also that of the broken portes & vplet mouthes, some be complete and some be not. The cõplet be those, which haue both water cheins, & also trẽches aboue. For ỹ others haue but ỹ one, or the other onely. And for that cause I thinke Gryson calleth thẽ but half bittes, as the half Canon, ỹ half scach, the half cats foote, &c. But besides al this, he teacheth you of what fasshiõ ỹ chekes ought to made too serue diuers mouths, either short or lõg, right out, or compassed. Also of what height

the vpper eyes of the chekes ought to stande, and how high the broken portes and vpset mouthes ought to be, & which kind of closing is best, either with one plight with another, or with a riuet nayle, or with peece, and also how the hole portes ought to be made: And finally, howe the kurble ought to be made. But for so muche as the chekes and eyes therof, & also the kurble are members common to both kindes of bittes, so wel to the closse as open, I will therfore first entreat of them, and then of the rest in their places, because the shapes of the closse byttes, shalbe first presented vnto you. And nexte to them, the broken portes, vpset mouthes, and cattes feete. And laste of all, the whole portes, as well without trenches, as with trenches aboue.

Of the chekes and eyes of byttes and also of the kurble, and how they ought to be made. Cap. xxiiii.

Until

Vntyl your horse then be throughly staid of head, and specially ye if he beare to lowe, and bringe hys head in to much, lette the chekes of your bridle be right out, and not compassed. For the righter they be, with the nether endes comming to the manward, the lesse the bridle shall force the horses head, yea rather it shal make him to cary his head the hier, & his mosell the more outward. But the more compassed the chekes, be with ỹ nether endes shoting out forward, the more thei bring in his head. And therfore when the horse is once throughlye stayde, it shalbe most meete to vse the compassed cheekes, which besides makinge the horse to reane kindly, do also geue the better grace vnto the bit in his mouth, & doe make it the more combly & sightly. Again, such chekes must be long or short, according to the greatnes of stature and strength of ỹ horse. And also partlye accordinge as

he bereth his head. For if he be great of stature & weake of backe, or carieth his head lowe, & not stedye, then ỹ cheekes wold be somwhat lõger then they be cõmõly bred, & that shall make him to beare high. Albeit such length must very seldome be aboue a span. For oneles necessety so requireth, it is better that the cheekes be shorte then long, so that comblines touching the stature of the horse be obserued. And note here by the way, that according to Gryson, the cheeke called of hym *La guardia*. is onely that parte, whiche extendeth frome the neither moste eye, susteining the gyue downewards. For all the rest vpward, he calleth *Stangbetta*. For the which our bytmakers haue no proper name: And therfore from hencefoorth I will call it the head of the cheke, which head conteyneth the great eye, whereunto ỹ gyue is fastned, & a litle whole aboue that, for the water cheane, & also the vpper eye, whereunto the porte-mouthe is put, which headde together with the vpper eye, if it mounte hygh,

it

it maketh the horſe to bear high, both with necke and head. But if the heade be ſhorte, ſo that the eye ſtãdeth lowe, then it cauſeth a contrary effect. But oneles ſome neceſſitye did otherwiſe force, I would wiſh it always to be in a meyne. neither to highe nor to lowe, but aunſwerable to the reſt of ỹ bytte.

¶ Of the kurble.

NOwe, as touchinge the kurblet woulde be good ond ſtrong, and made with rounde linkes. faſhioned in this ſorte like an. s. Neither do I alowe for the moſte part anye other faſhion to be vſed then this, how hard or tẽder, ſo euer the horſe be of chynne or bearde. For the more that a harde chyn is broken with roughe Curbles, as thoſe bee whiche are made with ſquayre linekes and ſharpe poynted like dyamantes: the harder his chyn wilbe, thoughe the corrupe fleſſhe, whyche will growe thereon when

when it is whole. And so make the horse to care lesse for the bridle then he did before. And again on the other side, thoughe the horse be neuer so tender of chin, yea & also very tēder of his barres or gōmes which kind of horse is verye harde to finde, yet I woulde haue neyther his bitte nor his kurble to be couered with cloth as some men vse to doe. For though he be so tender in dede, yet it is not that whiche will geue him boldnes to staye his mouth vpon the byt as he shoulde do, yea rather I would wishe you for a certaine time to ride him without anye kurble at all. And when ye see that he begynneth to stay somwhat vpon the bridle, then make him a kurble of double fillet lace, otherwise called ynkle, of an ynche broade, tyeng it no straiter, but so as it maye kepe the byt alwayes at one stay in his mouth, which fillette, when he is once perfect, you may take away, & put in steade thereof the kurble before declared. Or if you wil, you may make him a kurble flat & smothe

like

like a flaggon cheane, and that perhaps shall offende him lesse.

Of close byttes, for what mouthes they are most mete, and also what vices they doe correct, whiche vices you shall easlye finde by the titles folowinge, and the fashions of the bittes by the numbers sette in the margent, answering the numbers of the figures orderly, set altogether in ỹ latter end of this booke. Cap. xxvi.

FIrst then you shall understande that close bittes are onelye mete for horses of a good nature, or at the least of not to froward a nature, whose mouthes such byttes may easly frame: yea and some of them are more meete to be used in ỹ first breaking of a horse thẽ any other bit, as I told you before in ỹ first booke, willing you to ride your horse first with a Canon bit with rigt chekes, of what mouth soeuer he be, yea and vntil he be throughly staid of heade, and perfect in al his doinges

doinges I wouldē neuer haue you too chaunge it.

For a Jentle mouthe.

1 But afterward if your horse haue a tentle mouth, then you may ryde hym with a Canon, hauing cōpassed chekes.

For a mouth some thinge harde.

2 If his mouth be somwhet harde thē you may ryde him with a stache.

For a tender mouth and not great.

3 If his mouth be not great but tender & good, then besides the forsayde byts, you may very well vse a smothe melō byt, hauing onely a water chene aboue. And such melons maye be made like olyues.

Agaynst defending with the lyp.

4 Take a melon byt, let the melōs bee somwhat rouder & greater, hauing on eche outside a playng ryng, or els two
5 rynges nexte vnto the midle ioynt as you maye see in the. iiii. and .b. figure. But it were more too the purpose too
6 take a peare bytte or a rounde campanell, otherwyse called a rounde bel-
7 byt

belbit or els a flat campanell: I call it flat because the endes therof are not risinge and embossed out as the other is. And let not the peares of the peare bit, or the belles of the belbit, be made with many edges or squares, for they are nought, but let them be smoth and rounde. And if either of theym haue a playng ringe on the oute side, it shalbe somuche the better to kepe his lyp away. Or elles two playinge ringes, nexte to the midle ioynt of all whiche fashions you haue examples in the 4.7.8.9.10.11.&.12. figure. 6 9 10 11 12

For the same faut and for holding out his tunge.

You maye also take for the same vice a scach with a turninge rolle or button on eche side. And the greater suche rolles bee, the harder shall the bitte be. Albeit I would wishe them to be of a meane bignesse, yea rather to be smal & not very high rising At thendes wherof on either side next vnto the midle ioynt, may be put two playnge ringes, yea, & if the rolles or buttes be not ouer brode, you may put 13

thyee

three playnge rynges on a syde. And suche kynde of byt is verye good for a horse that will put out hys tunge.

Other byttes for the former faulte of the lyp, but not to be vsed very often.

15 Thoughe some for the same
16 faulte vse to take a double
17 peare byt, or a double campanell, that is to saye hauinge two peares or two belles on aside, or els a bastonet, which may be otherwise called a gyue byt w̄ rounde buttōs, or roughe rings, made highe like wheles. yet I counsayll you not to vse them but very seldome, and specially the bastonet with rough rynges.

And note that though round melon byttes, cāpanelles, scachys & bastonettes with buttons be close byttes, yet they be somwhat like vntoo the open byttes, in ỹ they partly gyue libertye vnto the tūg. But beware ỹ you make none

none of these byttes with anye other with a gagge or spone in the middle, as was vsed in olde tyme, & yet is at these dayes in some places of the worlde, for that is very nought. But if you wolde giue your horse some thing to play on, then in steade of such gagge or spone, you maye place in euerye one of these byttes a playnge ringe or two on eche syde nexte vnto the midle ioynte. And though there were none at all, it made no great matter.

Of open byttes in generall. Cap. 26.

HAuinge sufficiently spoken of close byttes, howe they ought to be made, & wherto they serue: I purpose now to speake of the open byttes, otherwise called port byttes, which be of more valew, because they set the tunge at more liberty, which cã make no resistãce, the bit beinge oute of his reache. yea, these byttes bee so prop-

proper to correct any vice of ỹ mouth, as by the helpe of theim ioyned with arte, and good order of ridinge anye horse maye be made to haue a good mouth. And first beginning with the brokē portes, & vpset mouthes. I wil shew you how such ports & vpset mouthes ought to be made, and how they may be locked, ioined or fastned together, and whiche kinde of lockinge, is best. And then what vices they do correct, obseruing for the findinge of the vices and fashions of the bits, the order before declared and kept.

Of broken portes and vpset mouthes howe they ought to be made, and what vices they do correct. Cap. xxvii

YOu shal vnderstand then, that so wel broken portes as vpset mouthes oughte to be made all of one pece together with the giues, and so to rise vppe wyth a rounde or square,

ſquare, meting only in the top, where as they muſt be toined together with a riuet nayle, or wyth one plight within another, or elles with a pece according as ſhalbe moſt mete to ſerue the horſes mouth. For a riuet or pece doeth make the bit harder, then when it is ioc:ed with one plight within another. And therfore ſuch portes as are ioyned with one plight, within another are met eſt for moſt mouthes. And do beſt ſtay both head and necke. And note that the ſquare portes, otherwiſe called vyſet mouthes, muſte not be fully ſo wide in the top as they are beneth, nether muſt they or ỳ roũd portes be to high or to lowe, for as ouer high forceth to ſore, ſo ouer lowe geueth to much liberty. And therfore I would wiſh them to be in a meane, according as ỳ horſes mouth ſhall require, but ſo as it maye geue libertye vnto his toung, & not hurt the ruffe of his mouth, for that were a foule fault and yet litle conſidered in times paſt.

For

For a horse that hath tender bartes, & doeth swalow vp hys tunge.

1 2 3 4 5 6 TAke a halfe canō with a broken potte without anye trenches aboue, And if you will, such a broken potte, maye be ioyned with a ryuet nayle. But it woulde be better if it were ioyned with one plight within another, hauinge onelye the water chene aboue, according as you may see in the first sixe figures of broken pots & vpset mouthes, wherof some be ioyned with ryuettes, some wt one plighte within another, & some with peces.

For a horse that hath not tender bartes, and yet swaloweth vp his tunge.

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TAke a canon wt an vpset mouth complet, hauing trēches aboue full of litle playnge ringes, beades or buttons, and suche Canon may also be ioyned with a pece. Or els take a halfe canon with an vpsette mouth, hauing trenches aboue fastened

ned in the place of the water cheane. Or 12
if you will for the same vice you maye 13
take a halfe seach with a broken poynte 14
or vylet mouth, wch light like vnto the 15
halfe C and as before said. Of al which
fal tions you haue examples in the
7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14. and.15. figures.

For a horse that hath somwhat hards bars, and swalloweth vp his tunge.

TAke a seach w an vylet mouthe 16
complet, & such vylet mouth mai 17
be ioyned with one plight with-
in another. Or els with a pece, whiche
pece as it geueth ye tung more liberty,
so it maketh the horses mouthe more
subiecte.

For the same vice and for defending with the lippe.

YOu may for the same vice make 18
both this seach, & also the close
seach, with a round welt about
the bignes of a good byg packe thread
on the inside, so wel aboue as beneth,

F.i. which

which pinching him on the bars in his mouth, will not onely make hym the more subiecte, but also let him from defending with the lippe. The fashion of which byt is plainly set forthe in the 18. figure.

For a horse that will drawe vp the byt with his tunge.

Take a halfe scache with an vpset mouth, hauing a trenche aboue in the place of the water cheane, as you may see in the 19. figure. A half Canon also made in like sorte doth correcte the same vice, wherof ye had an example before in the nynth figure.

For a horse that hath a litle mouthe, & hard bars.

Take a cats feete or vpset mouthe complet, made with smothe melos, or olyues. But if his mouth be great & harde, let suche byt be made with pears or els with belles, otherwise

wise called campanelles. Of all which sortes you haue examples in the. 20. 21. and. 22. figures.

For a horse that hath a dry mouth, & hard and reareth low, and perhaps dedeyeth with the lyp.

TAke a halfe rat sproote, made lyke 23
vnto mothe mylnes or with pearys, 24
or els with capanels, if he dedeyeth with the lyp. The fashions of which byts do folow the rest orderly. And to the water cheane you may also put if you will. 2. or. 4. little flaps or players to make the byt the more pleasaunte & the horse may haue some sauour and delighte therein.

Of whole sorts, howe they aught to be made, and what vices they doe cause.

THough whole sorts ought to be rounde, and made all of one pece, and not broke or toyned together

F.ii. in

in the top, as the others are, yet they must be broke beneth, & toyned on both sides vnto ỹ gyues, wherin the pears or beis are put. For those that runne whole out, with their armes, without any breking at all, be to rough, & therfore neuer good nor meete to bee bled.

Vnder the toppe of suche porte, muste hang the flap, or player. Note also that of whole ports, some are made without trenches, & some haue trenches about. But I will shew you first the ble of them without trenches.

For a horse that hath very hard bars.

Take a whole porte with diuers or with smothe mylons. And if suche melons hadde on eche out side, one playing ryng, it were the better.

For a horse that hath a great mouth and hard bars.

Take

Take a scarfe with a whole pozt. 2

For a horse that is hard of mouth and
vnfeaturly vse much with his nether
lippe.

Take a whoole pozt with peares 4
for eis with campanels, the sha- 5
pes whereof are expressed in the
iii. and .iiii. figures. And you maye
those whether you will haue such cam-
panels enbowed out or eis flat at the
endes. Moreouer as well the peares
as Campanels may haue ouer cche out
side a playing frette, and thereby the dif
shadow of vnder pozt and scutatye.

Of whole poztes with crenches about
howe they ought to be made, and for
what matches they are most meete.
Cap. xiiii.

AL you may make euery
one of these fozesaid whol
poztes with crenches
about full of litle endes.
beades or buttons, which

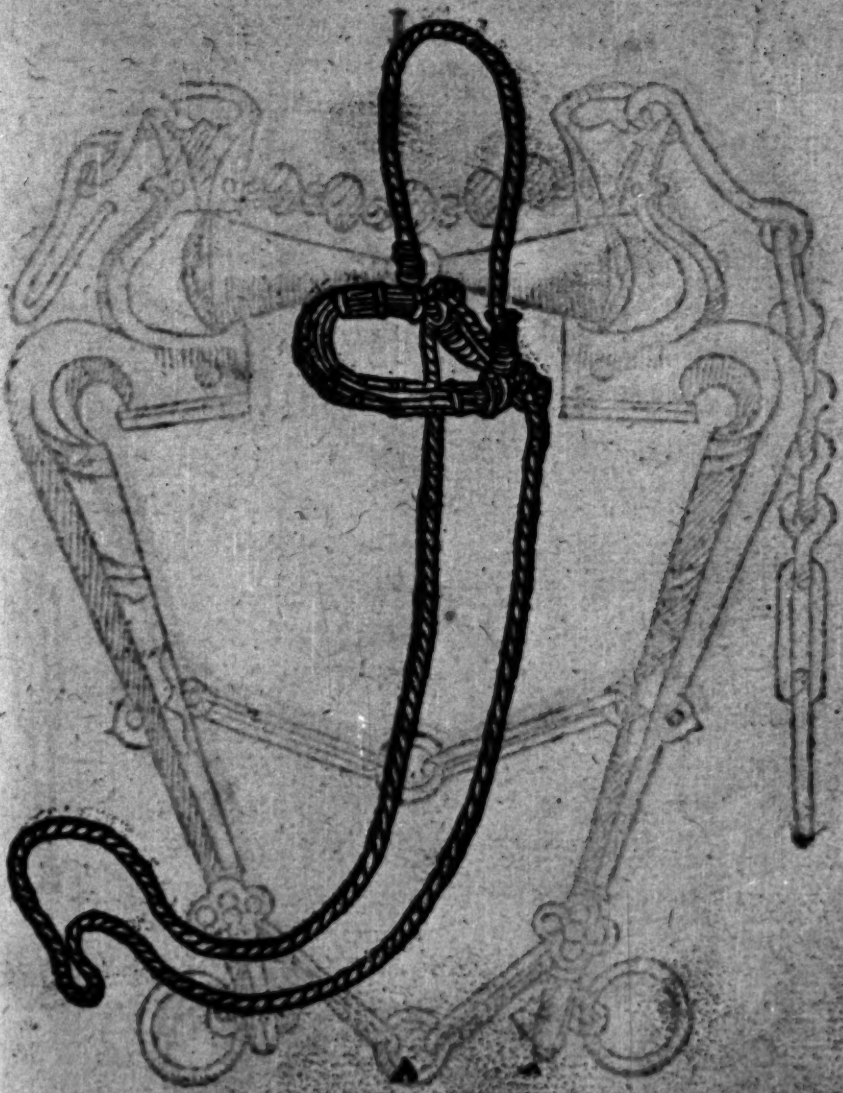
trenches would be fastened as wel to
the poste as to the wholes, whereas
the water cheane is wonte to be pla-
ced not at the great ende of the cheke
where the giues are fastened. As they
vsed in olde time, and doe still at
these dayes in some places. And the
higher the holes be, where as suche
trenches woulde be fastened the hat-
der shal the bit be. And so shalbe anye
bit hauing trenches aboue in stead of
the water cheane, be it Canon, Iacch,
or anye other, whereof you had exam-
ples before in the 5. 6. 7. figures of
broken postes and byted mouthes.
But forasmuche as these whole pozts
having trenches aboue, in steade of
the water cheane are very hard bits,
they are not mete therefore to be vsed
but onelye for suche horses as be of a
very stubborne and frowarde nature,
and be laden with greate cheekes or
lawes, hauing hard barres, and hard
mouth. The shapes of which bittes,
you may see in the 5. 6. 7. and 8. laste fi-
gures.

But

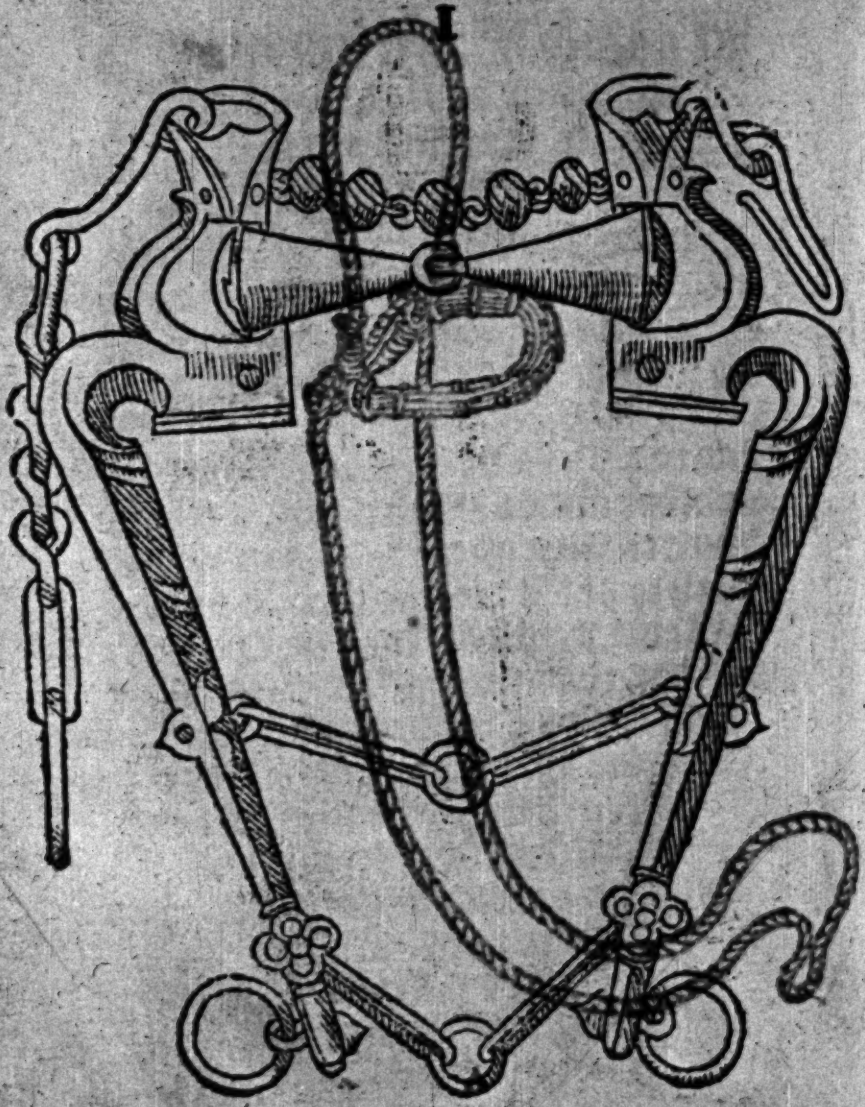
But now to conclude although euery one of the bits before rehersed from ỹ begynninge to ỹ ending, may serue as you haue harde to some good purpose, beinge vsed in time, and in deede be so sufficient to correct anye vice of the mouth, without doinge the horse anye harme, as I would wish you to seeke no further: yet do they litle preuaile, onles the ryder haue a good discretiõ: and be able to discerne one mouth frõ another, and to knowe when, and how much to encrease, or to dimynishe the quality of the bit, and how to applye the same, which if he can do, and hath besides that, the true art of riding, he shall not nede the helpe of so many bits, but only of these three, that is the canon, ℞ the seach, the wholl port with smoth meõs, or with olyues, whiche iii. bits with art do suffise to frame any horses mouthes of what sort soeuer he be.

C Imprinted at London by
William Seres, dwellinge
at the West ende of
Poules, at the
signe of the
Hedge-
hog

The halter or headstrayne of rope and cord.



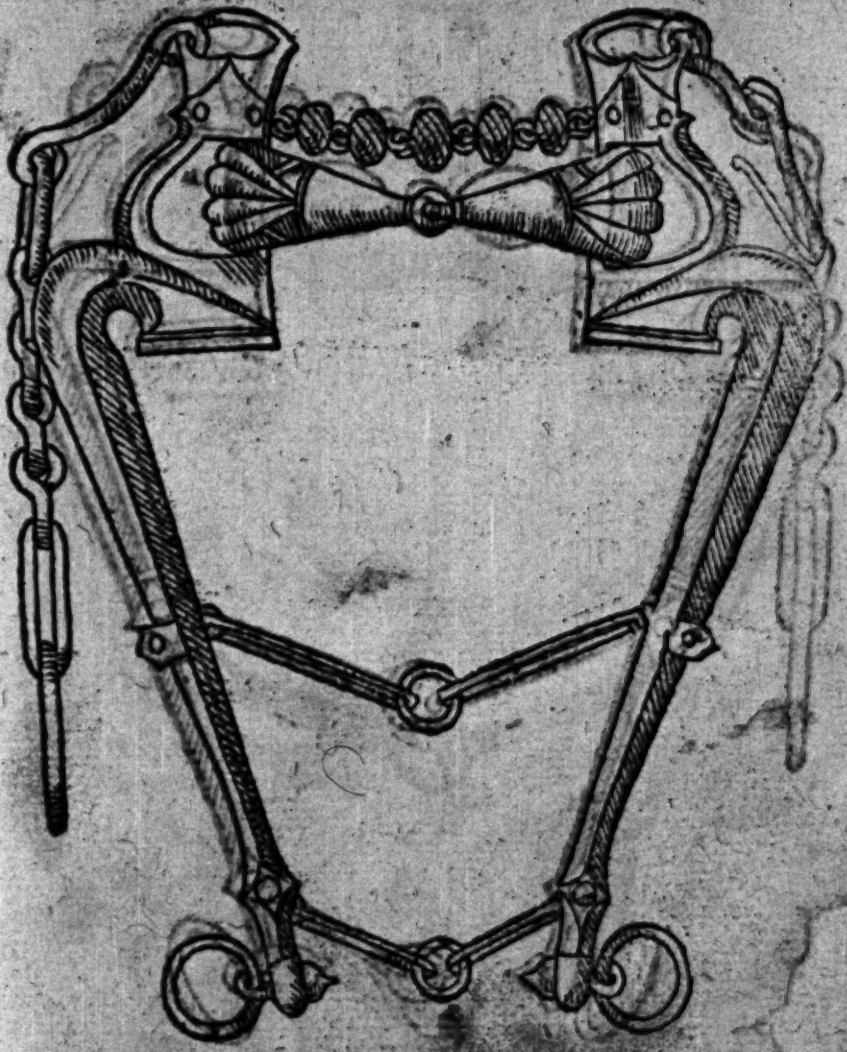
A playne Canone.



CLOSE BYTTES.

A playne Search.

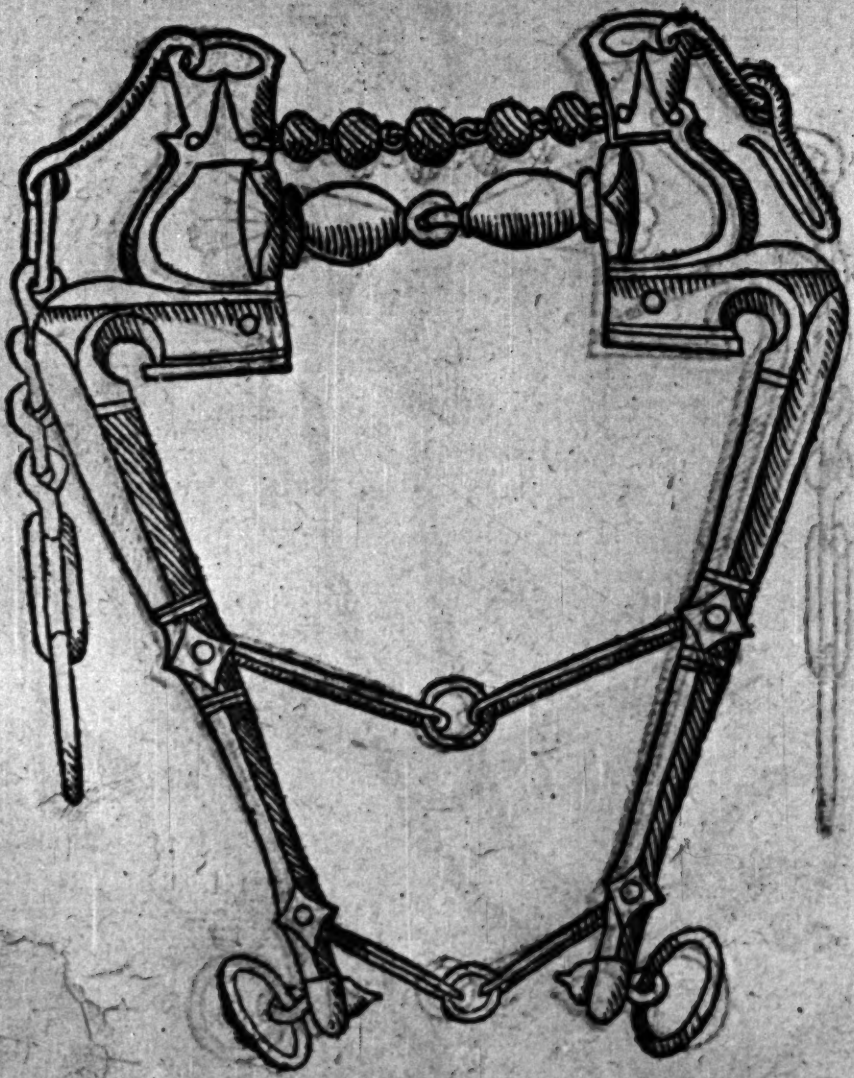
2



CLOSE BYTTES.

A smoothe melone bit.

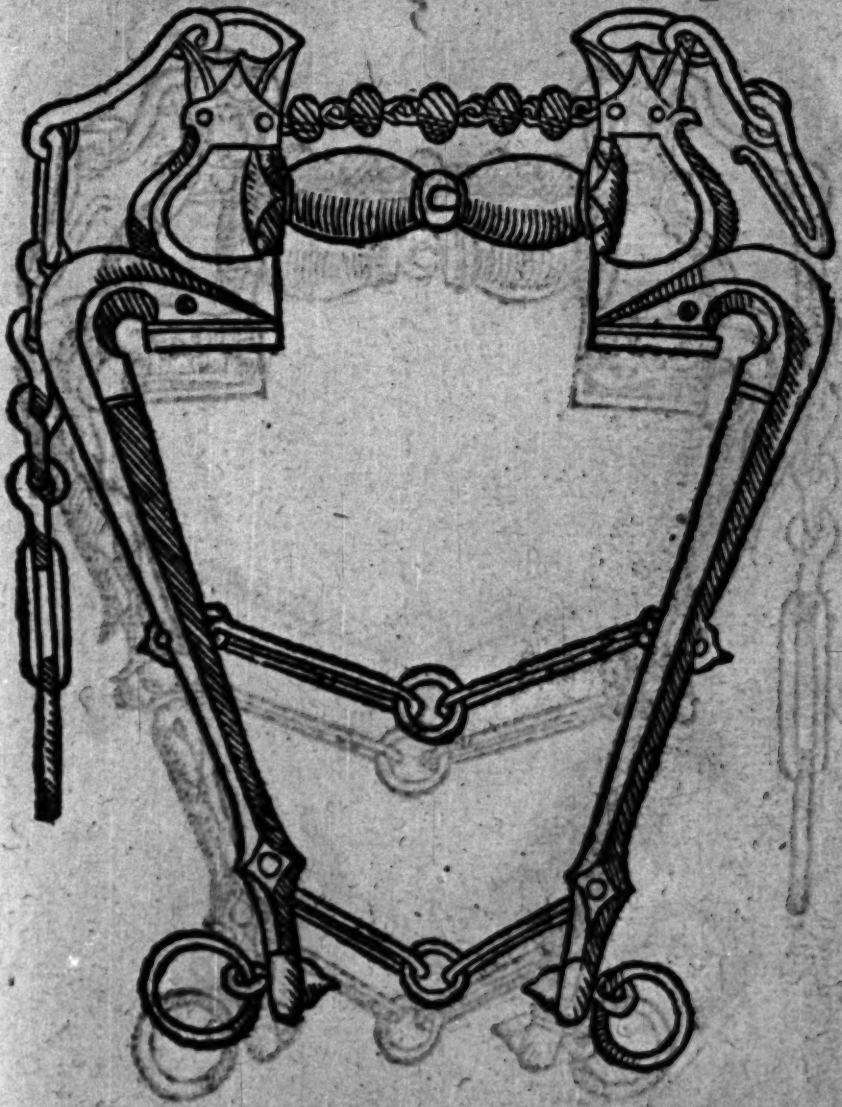
3



CLOSE BYTTES.

A smoothe melone byte somwhat rounder then the other.

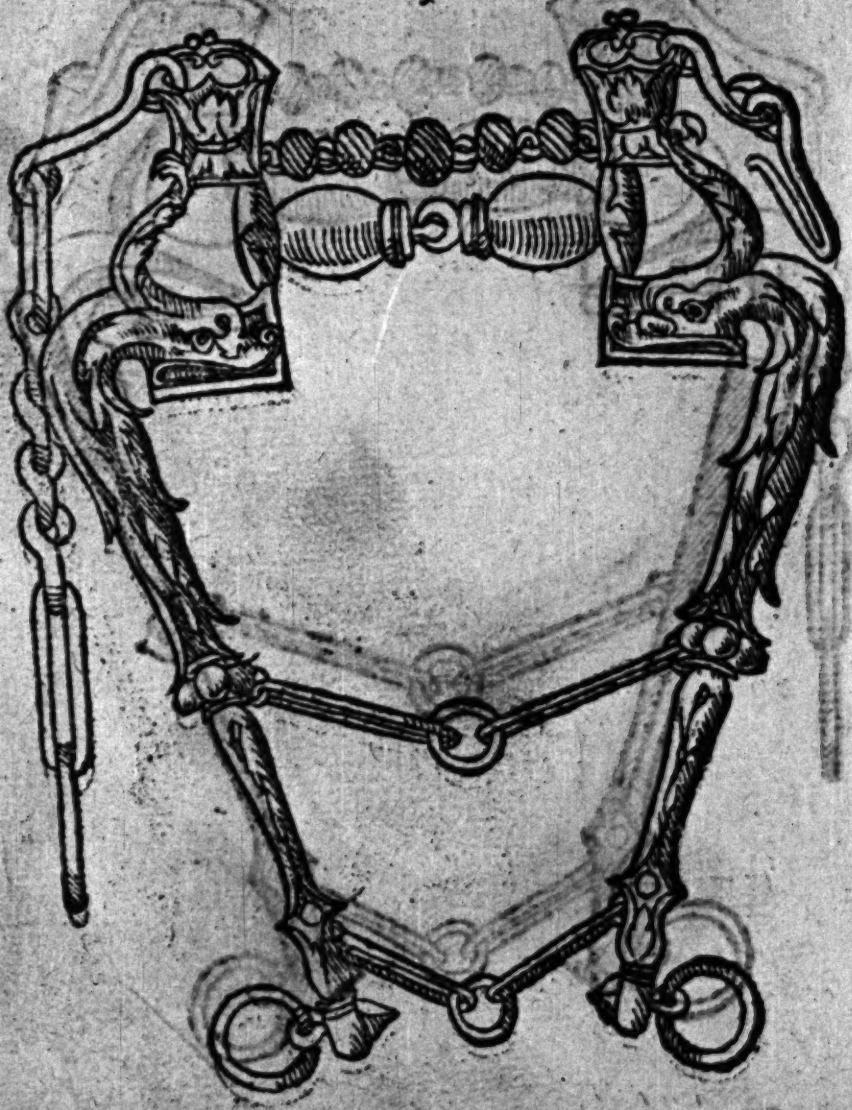
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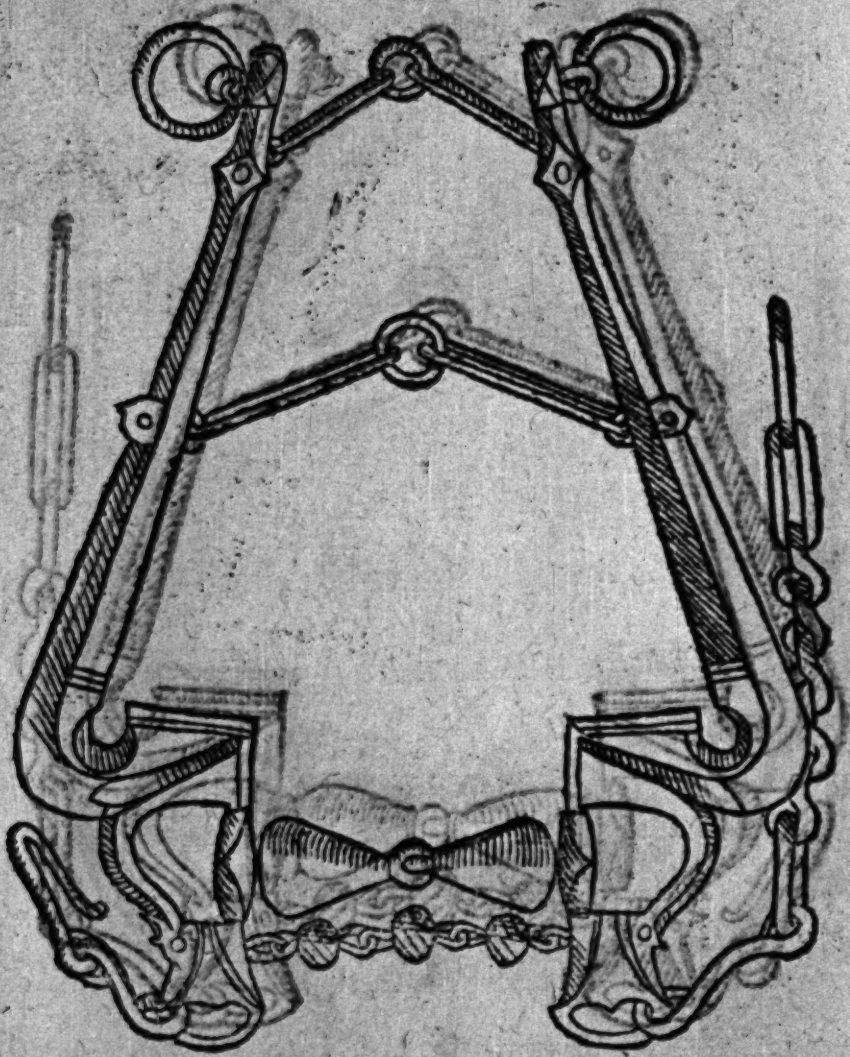


CLOSE BYTTES.

A melone byt hauing on ech syde .ii. playing syages next the midle ioynt.

5

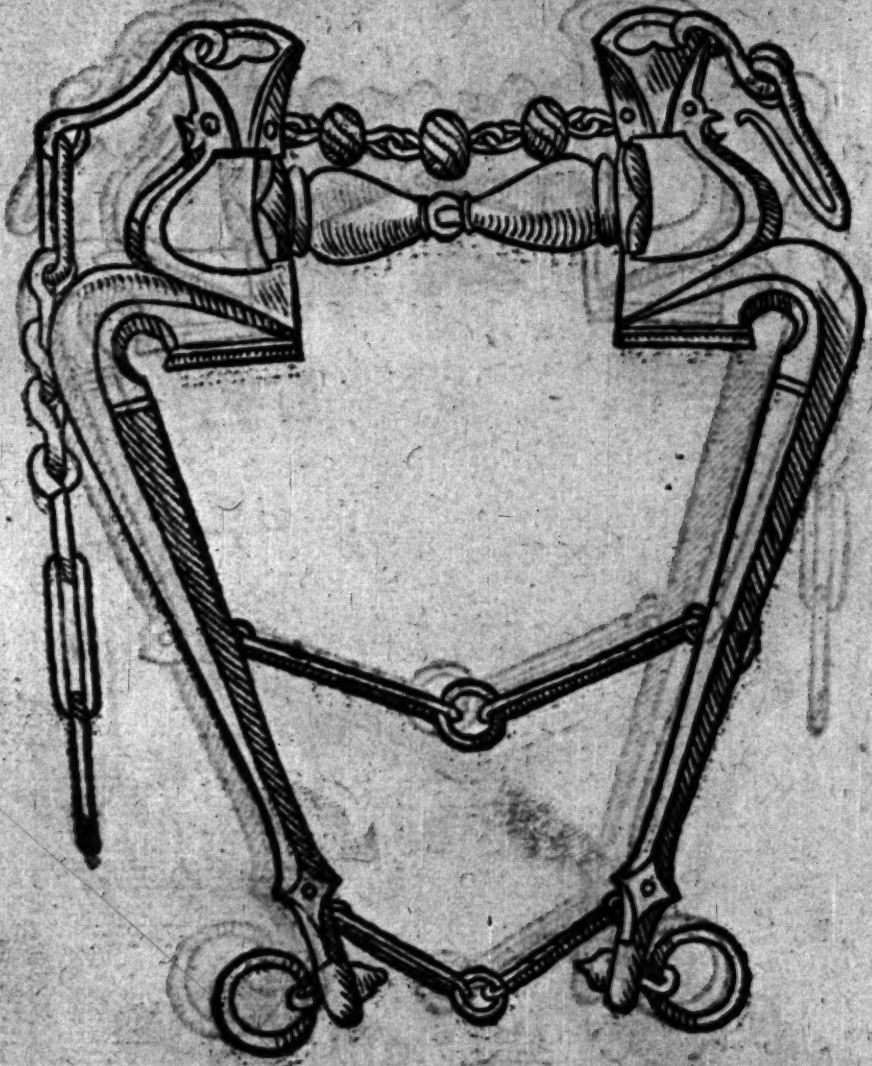




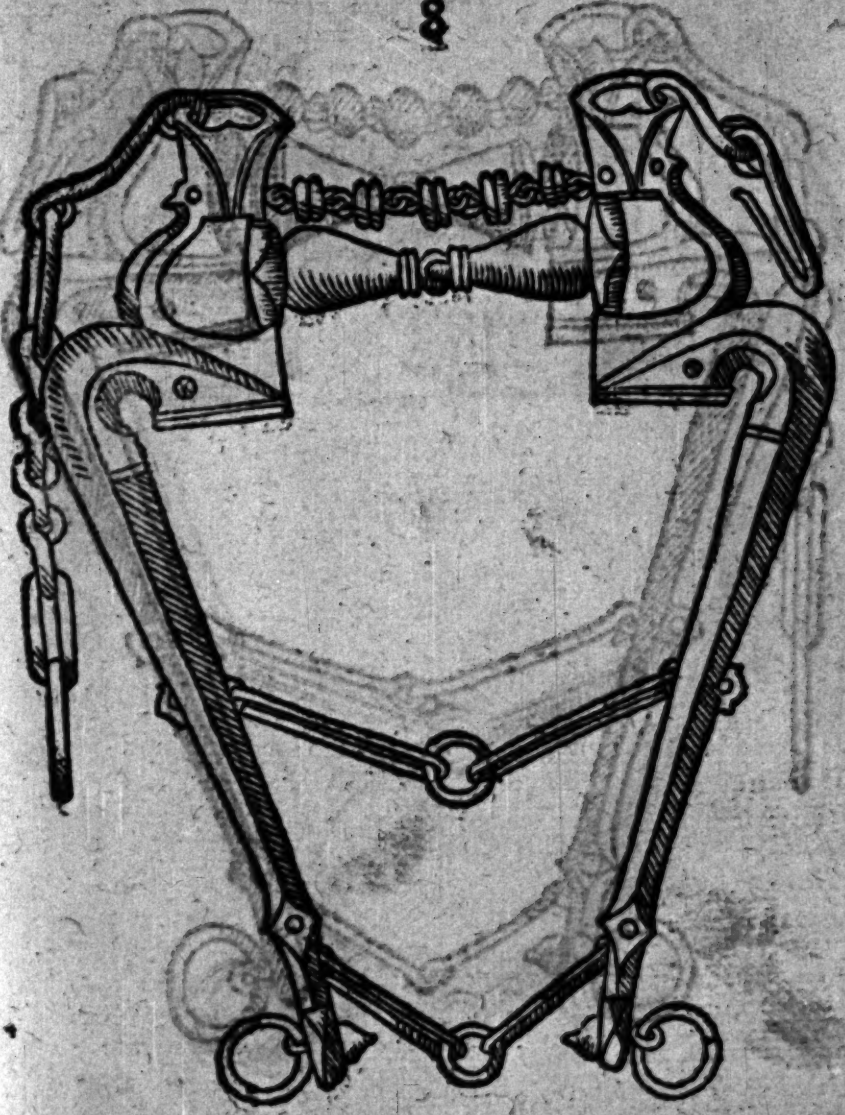
CLOSE BYTTES.

A peare byt hauyng on ech out syde one playinge ryage

7

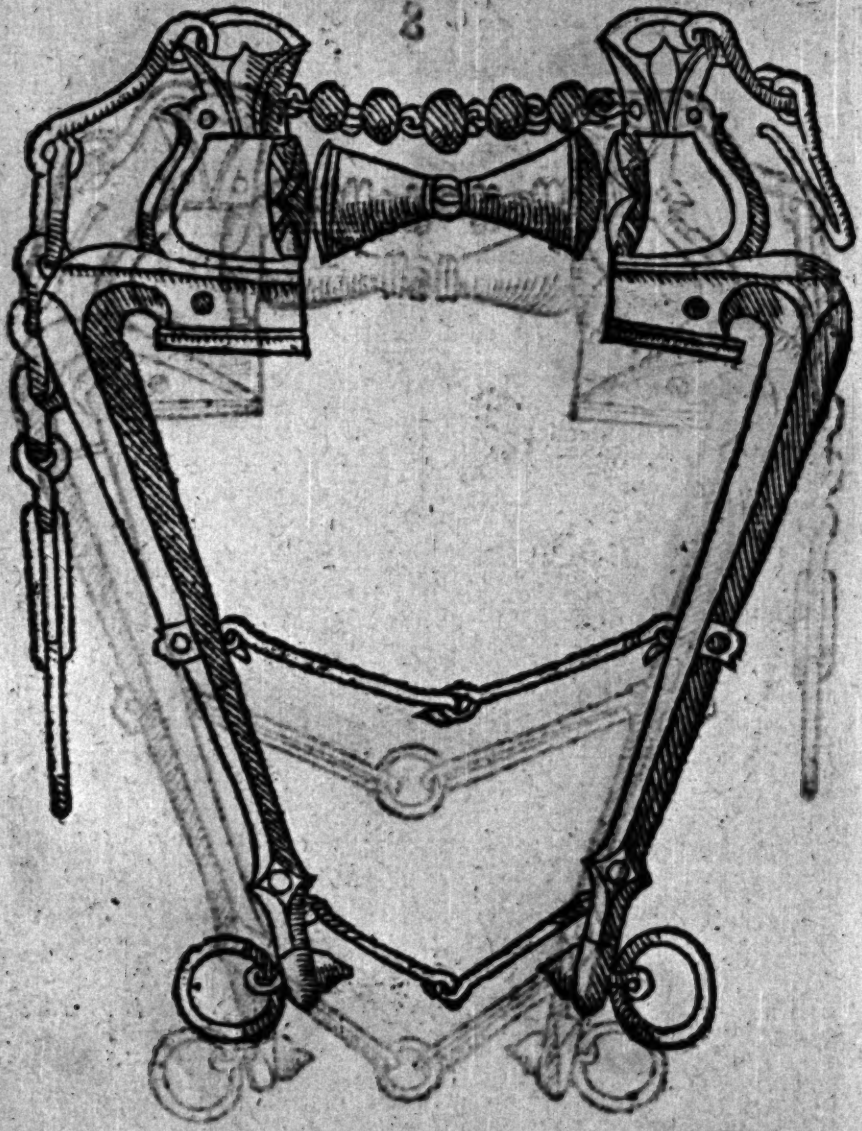


A peare by thauyng ii playing rynges on eth syde next the mydle ioynt.

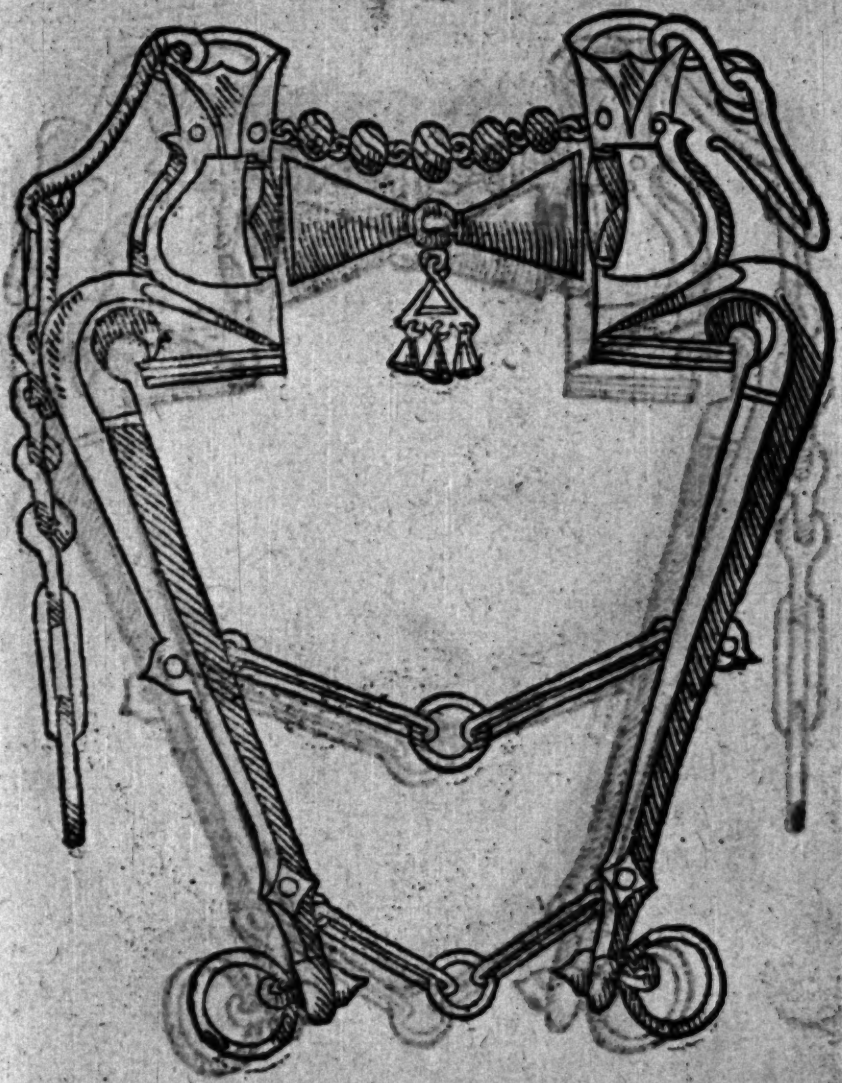


CLOSE BYTTES,

A round Campanell or bell byt, the endes wherof are embossed,



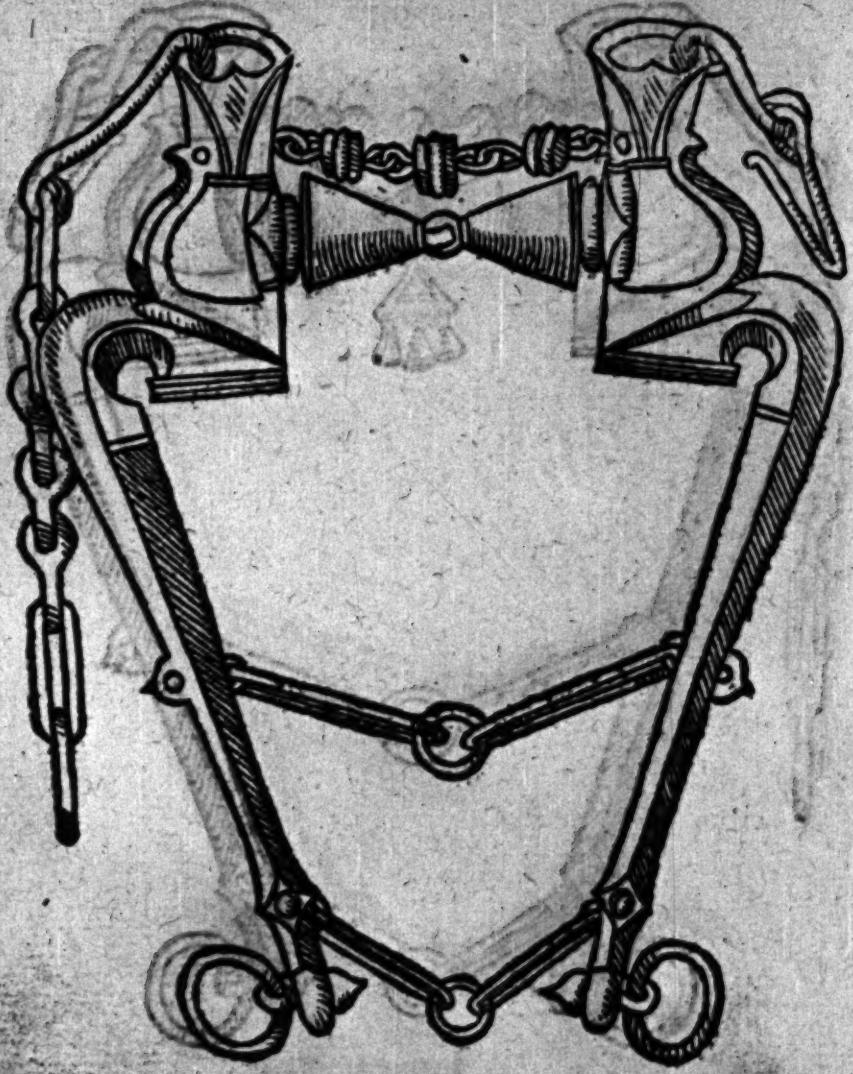
A flat Campanell.



CLOSE RYTTES.

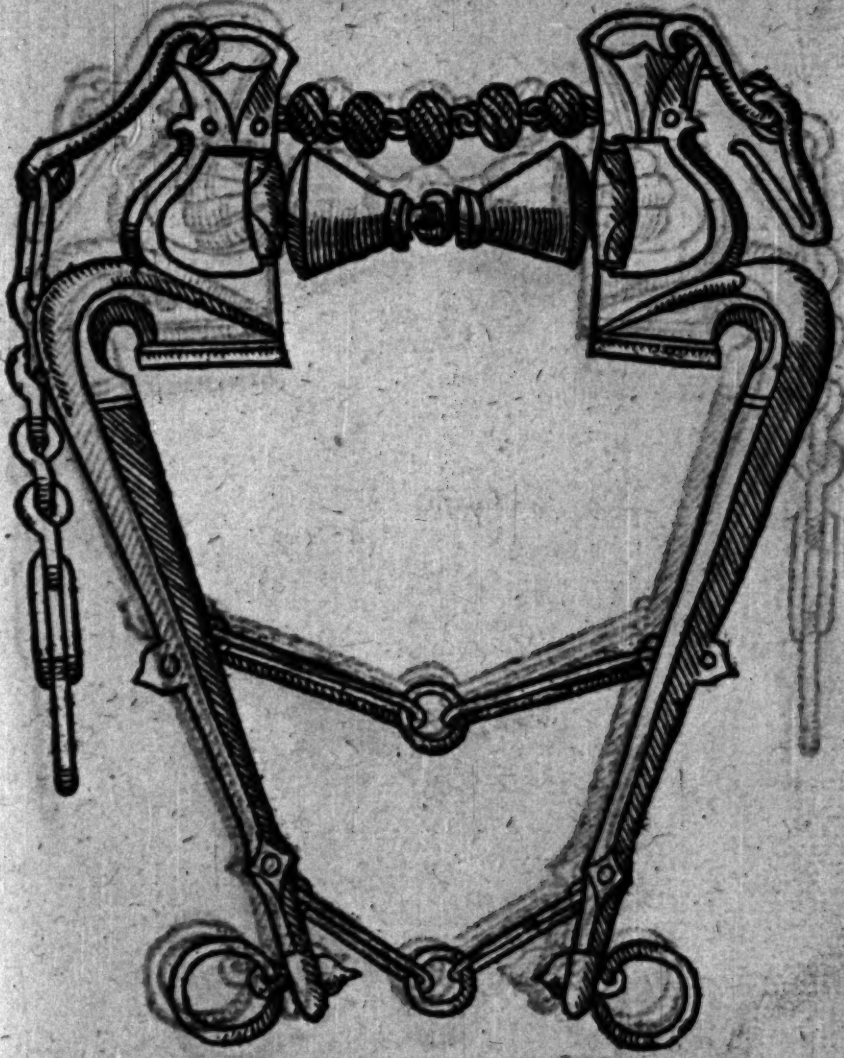
A flat Campanell hanyng on ech ouslyde one playing ryng

II



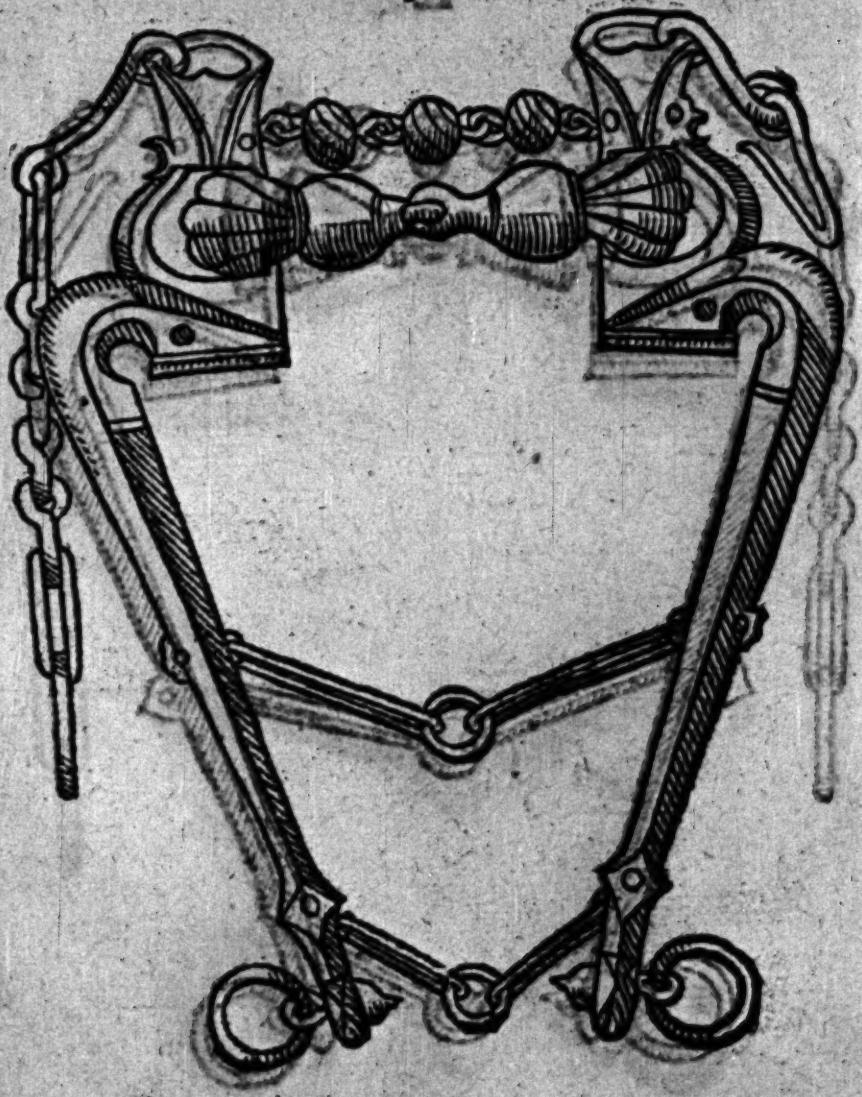
CLOSE BYTTES.

A round Campanell hanynge on ech syde ii playing ryuges next the midle ioynt.



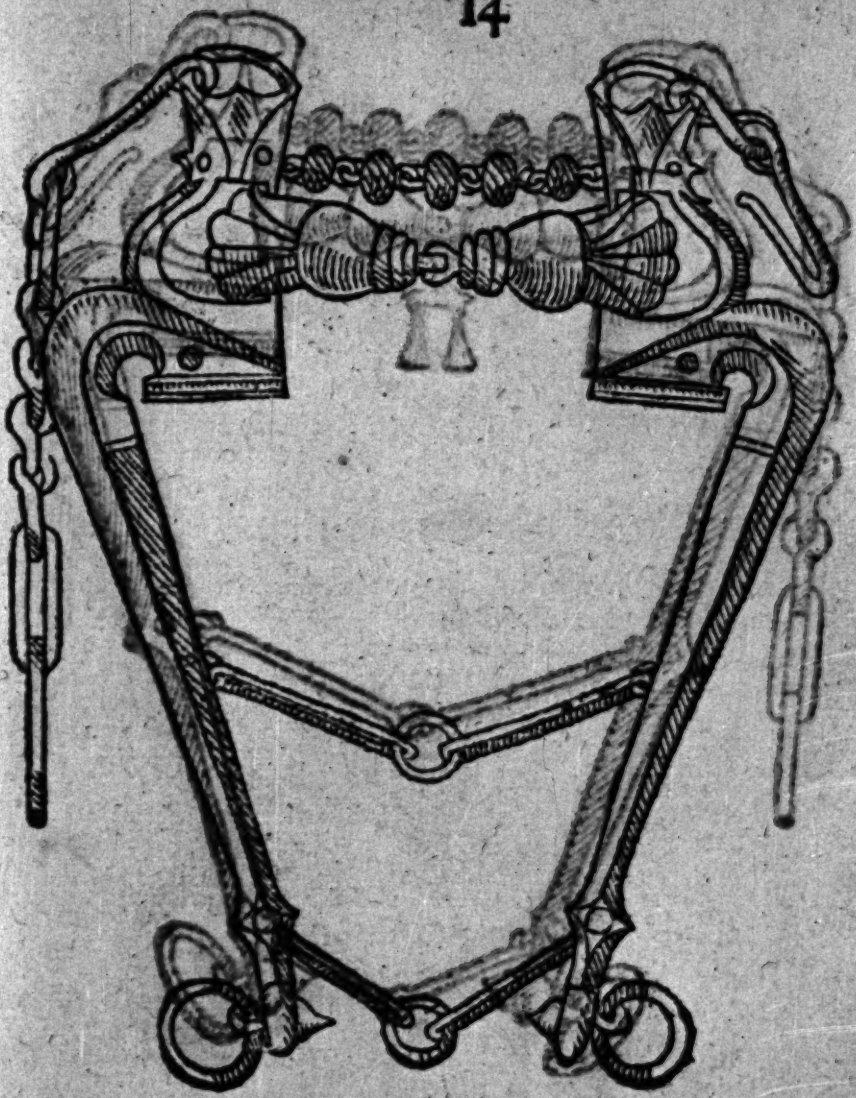
CLOSE BYTTES.

A ſcach wyth. ii. tournynge rolles or buttons.



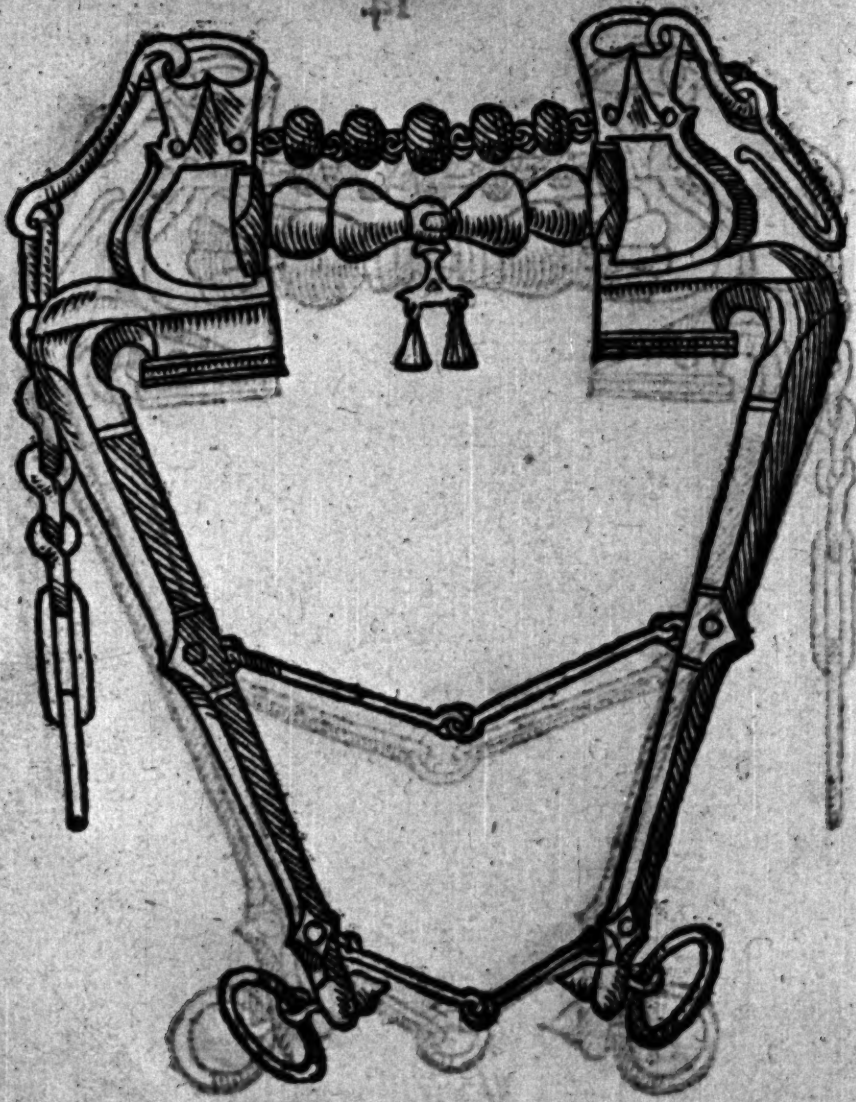
A ſeache wyth .ii. rounynge rolles, hauynge on ech ſyde
iii. playing ryngs nest the mydle ioynt.

14



A double peare byt.

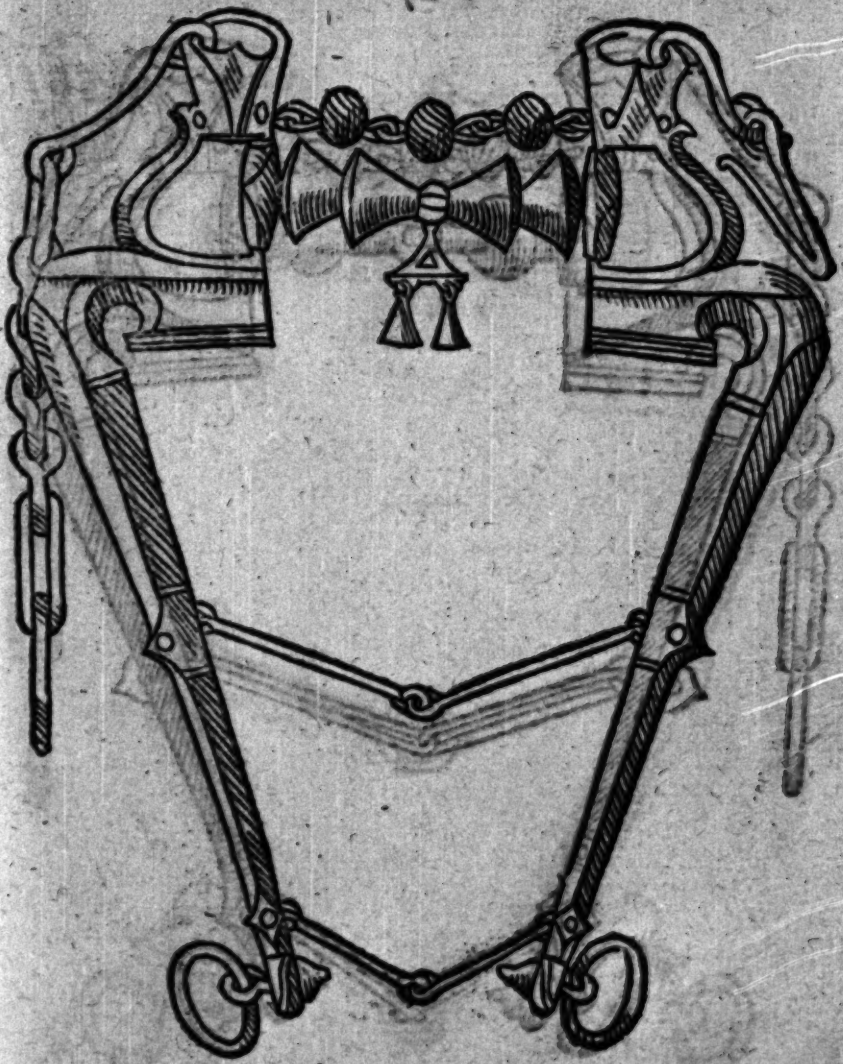
15



CLOSE BYTTES.

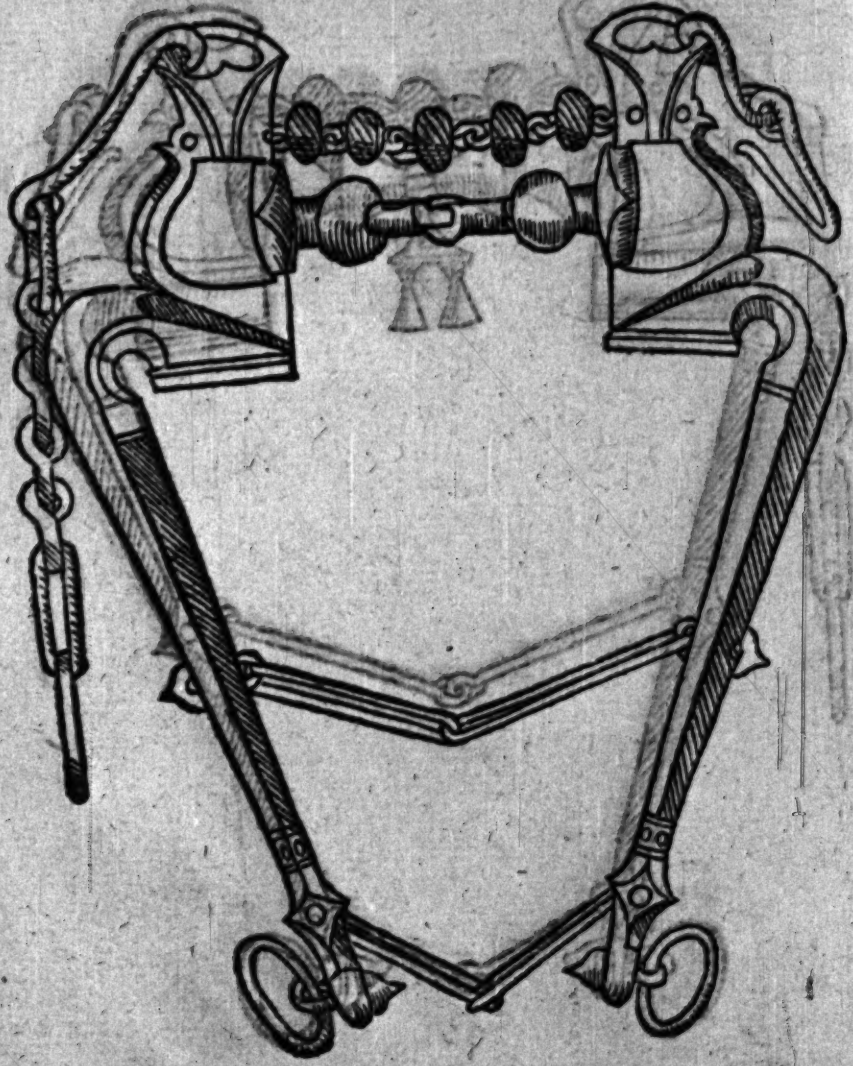
A double Campanell.

16

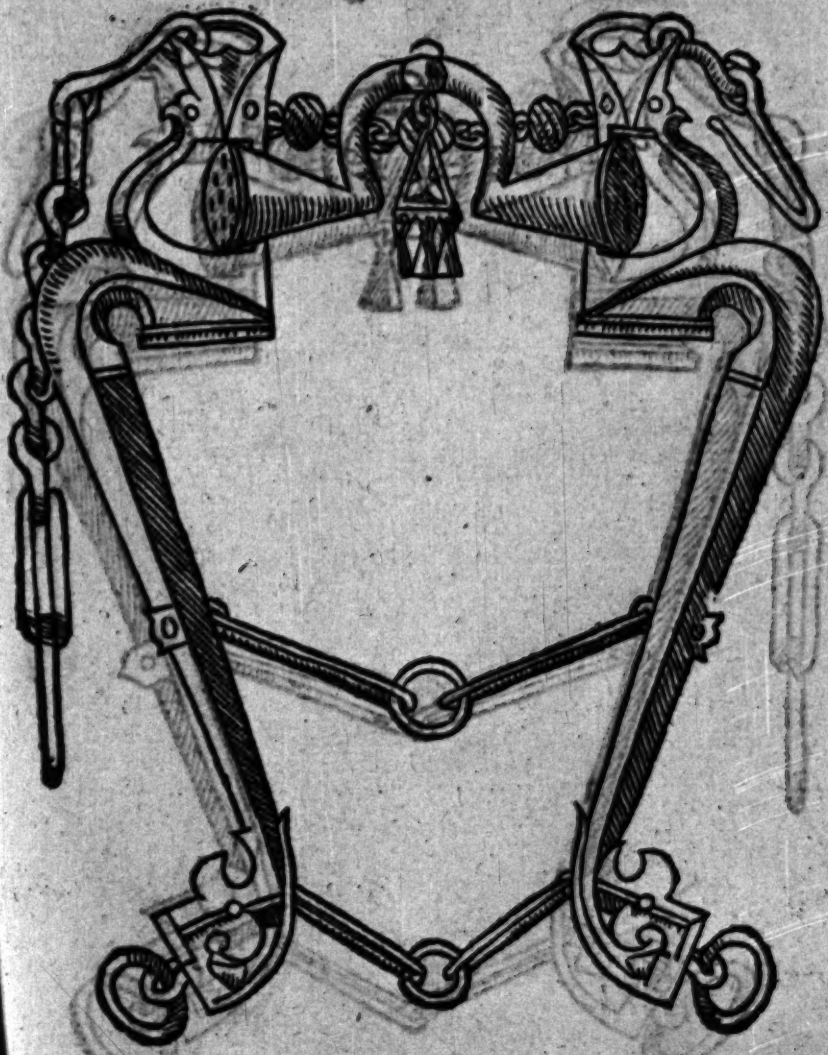


A Baſtonet or gyue byt wych. ii, turnynge buttons.

17

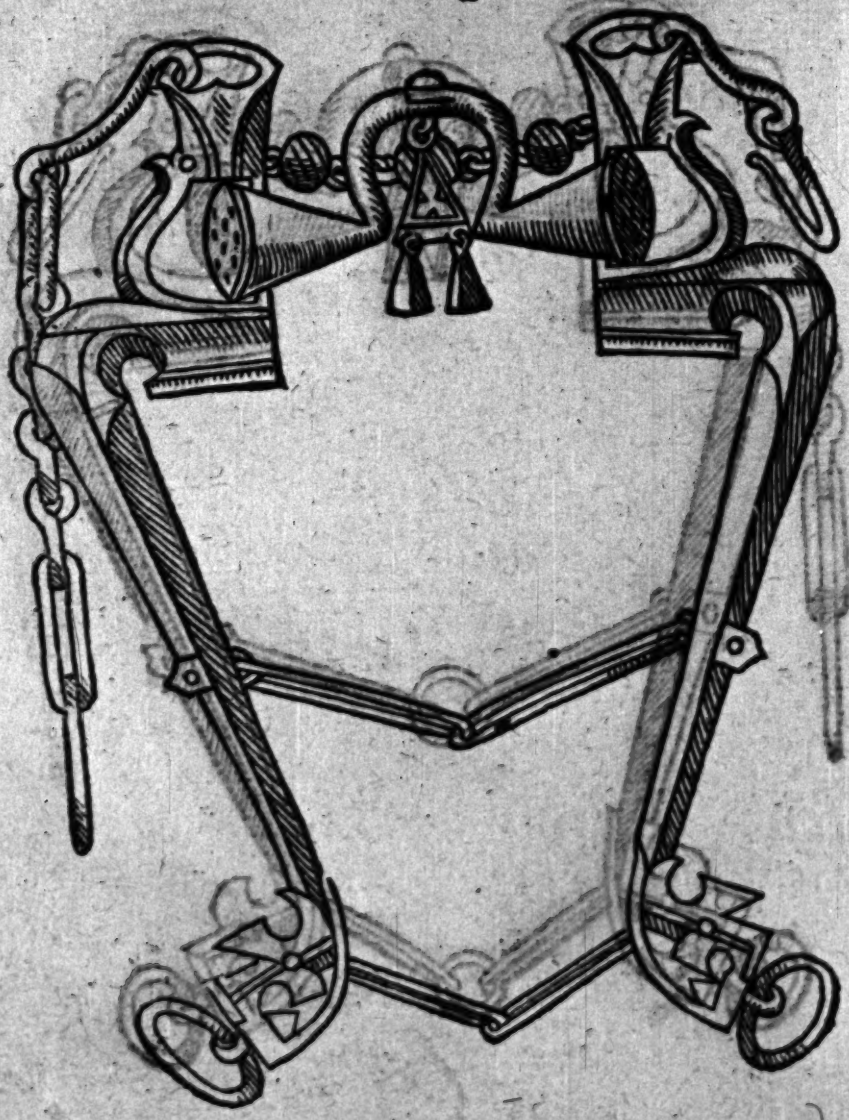


A halfe Canon wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a ryuet nayle.



A half Canone wyth a broken Port ioyned wyth one plyght within another.

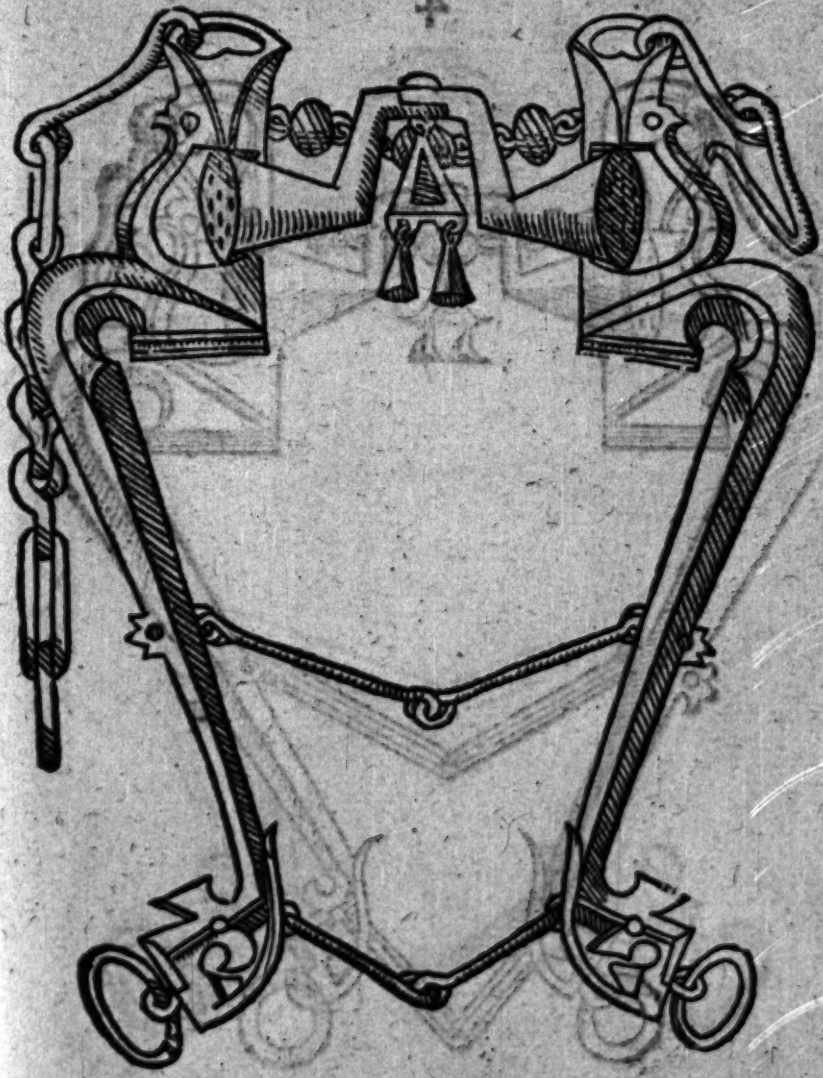
2



VPSET MOVTHES.

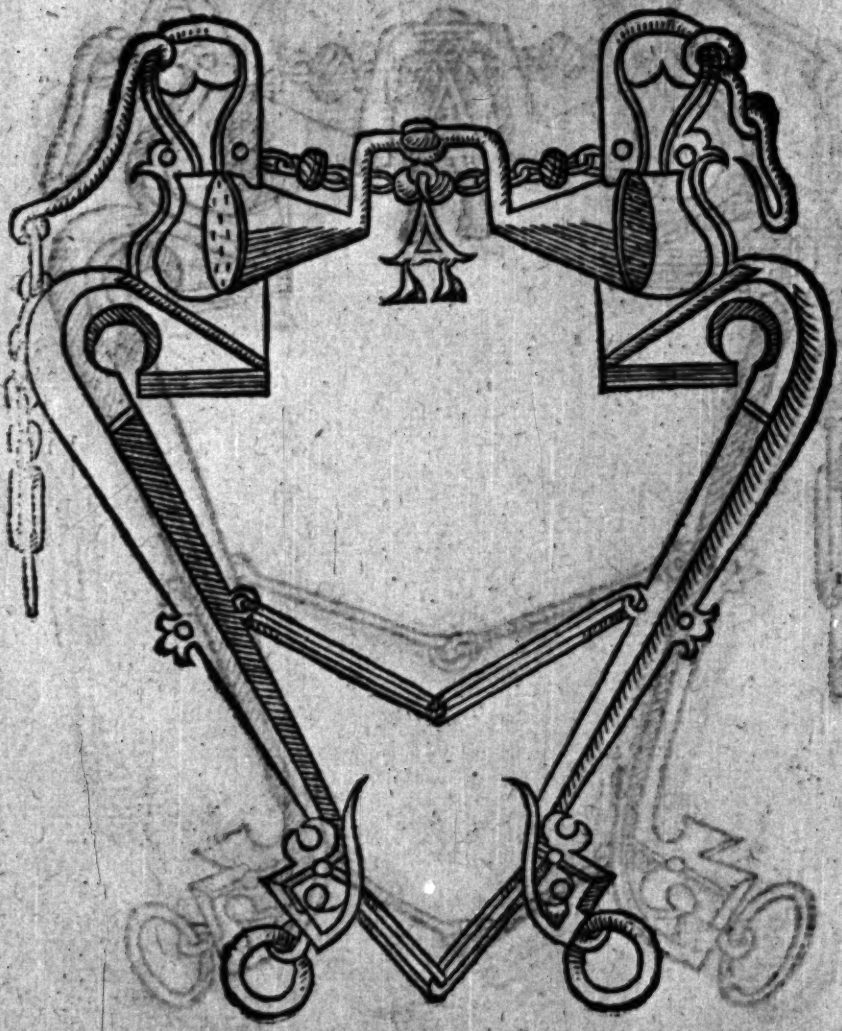
A halfe Canone wyth an vpset mouth ioyned with a nioet nalle.

3



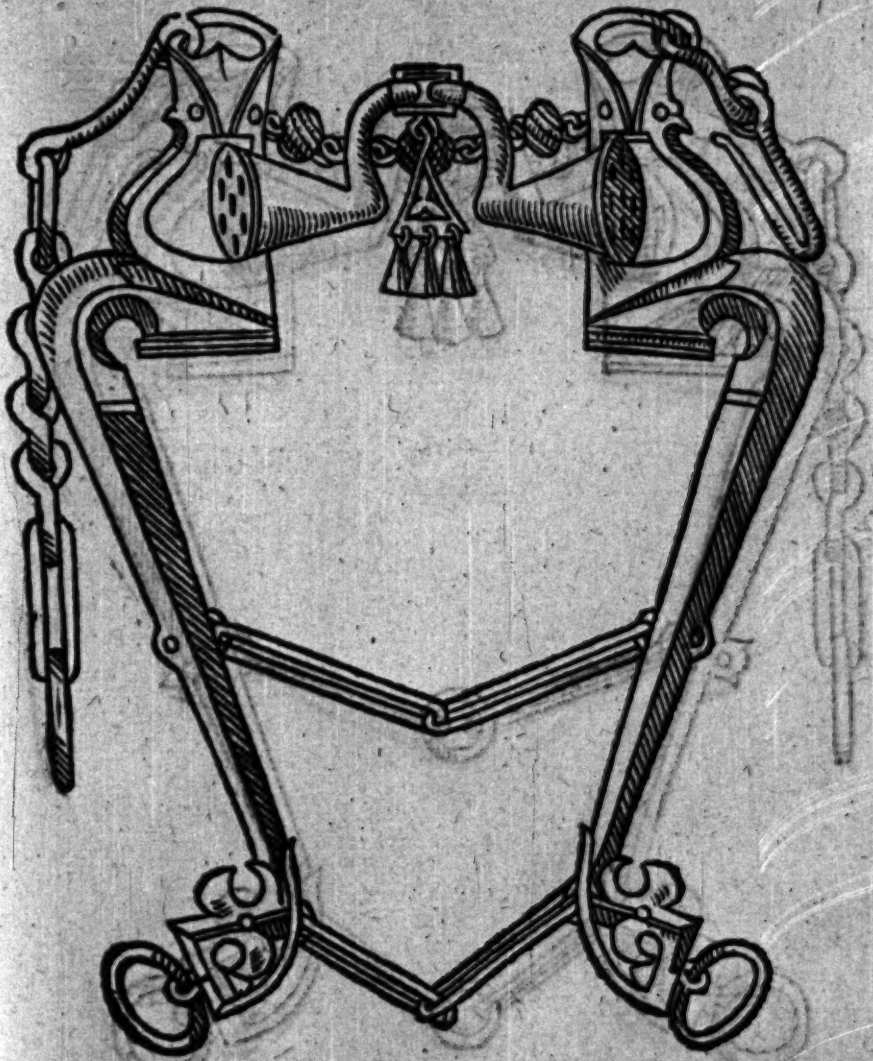
A half Canone, wyth an vpset mouth ioyned wyth one plyght wythin another.

4



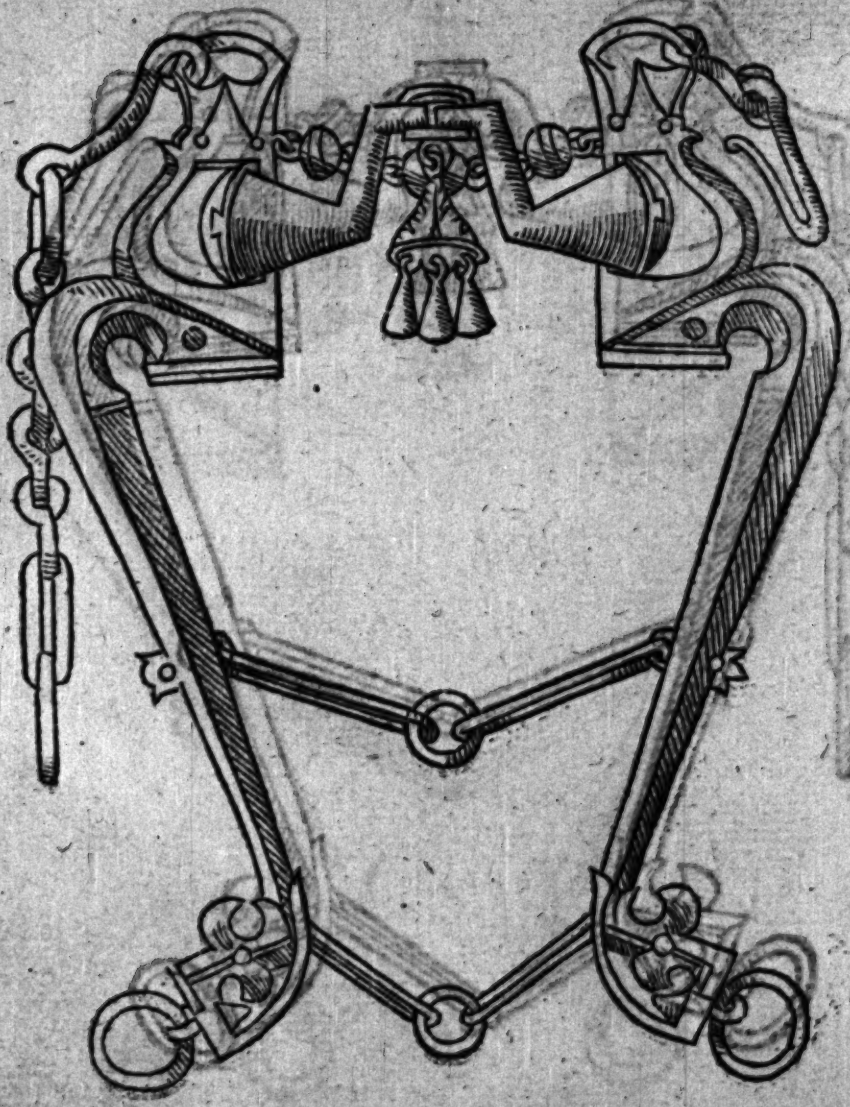
VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Canone wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a peece.



A halfe Canone wyth an vpsee mouth ioyned wyth a peece.

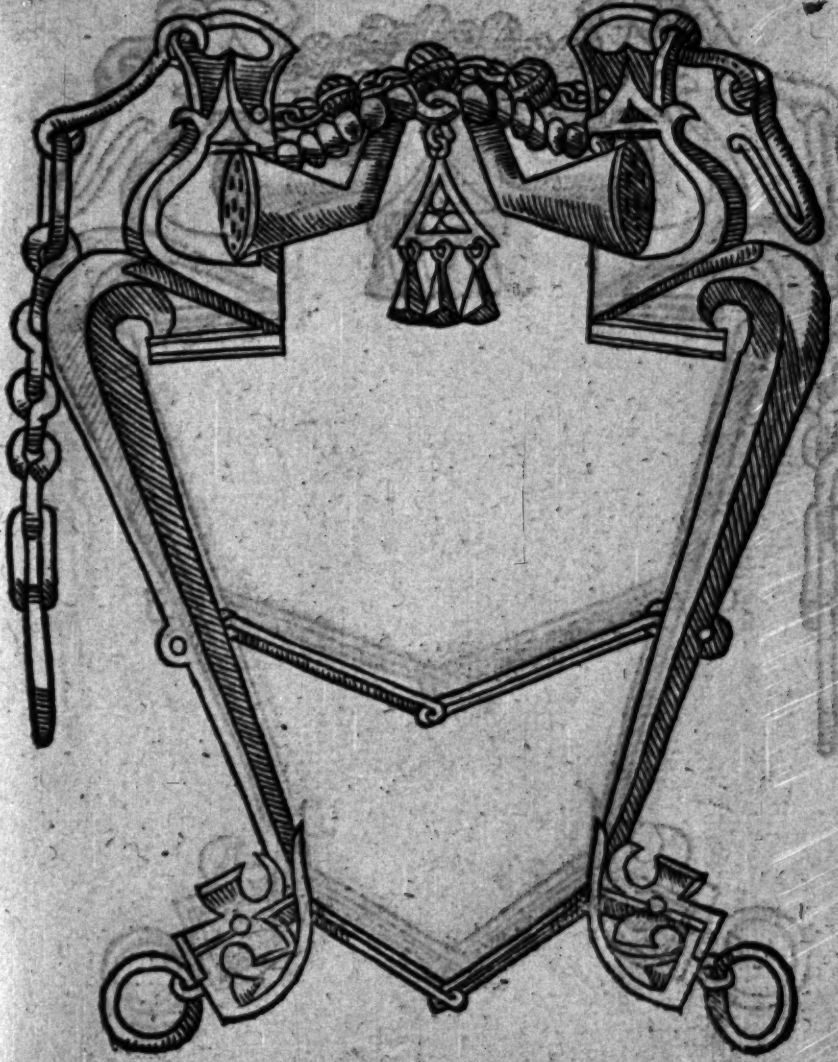
6



VPSET MOVTHES.

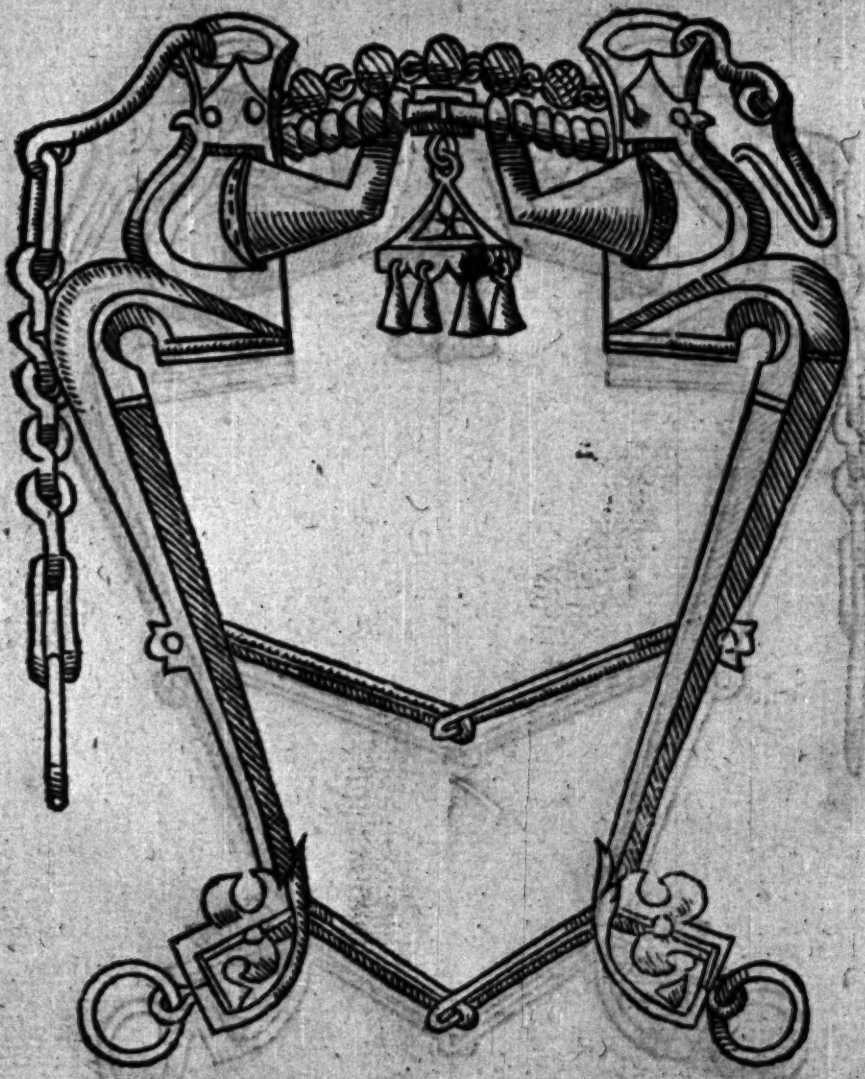
A Canone wyth an vpset mouth complete.

7



A Canon wyth an vpset mouth complet and ioyned wyth a peece.

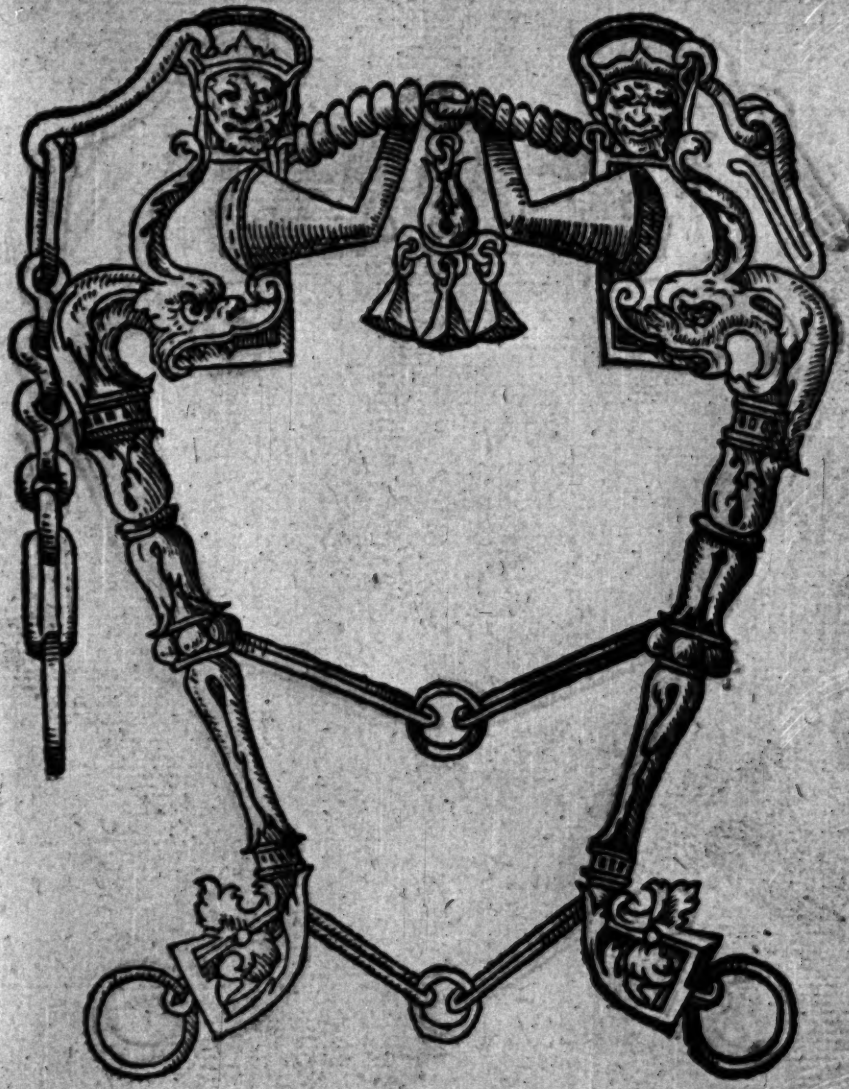
8



VPSET MOVTHES.

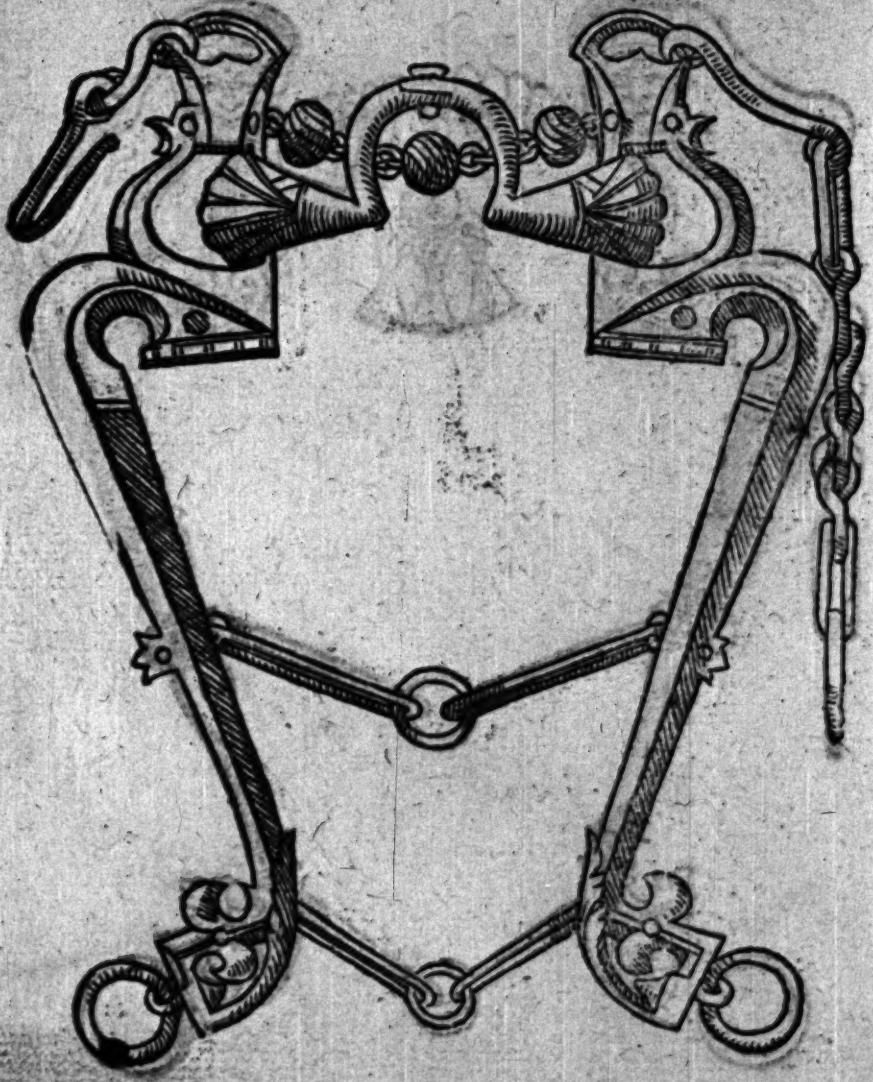
A halfe Canone wyth an vpſet mouth hauyng trenchers aboue.

9



A halfe Seach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a ryuet nayle.

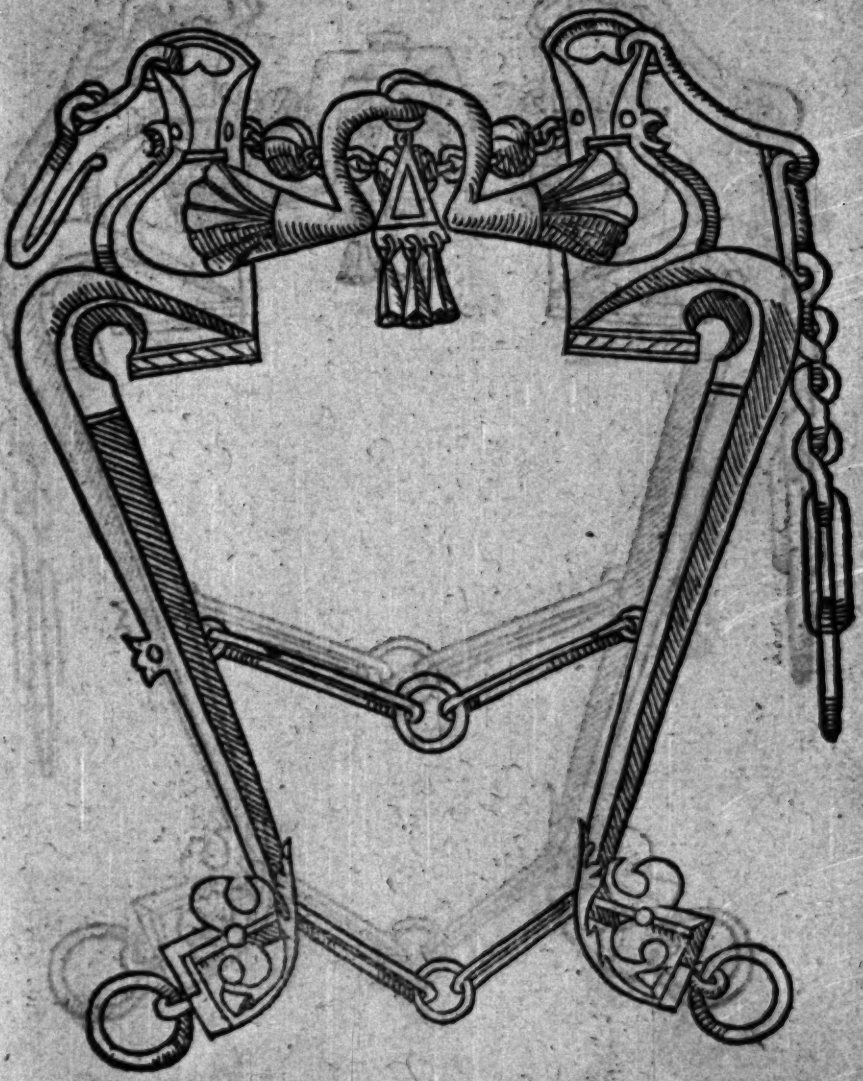
10



VPSET MOVTHES.

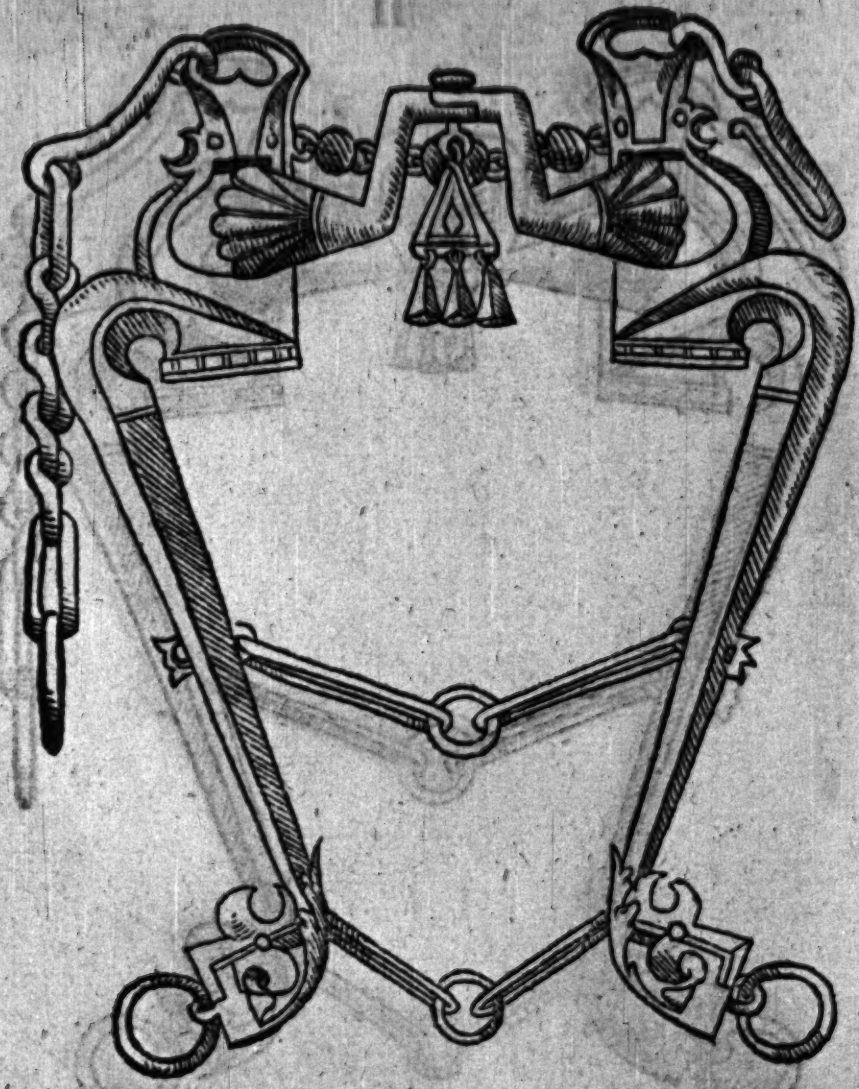
A halfe Scach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth one plight wythin another

II



A halfe Seach wyth an vpfet mouth ſoyned wyth a ryuet nayle

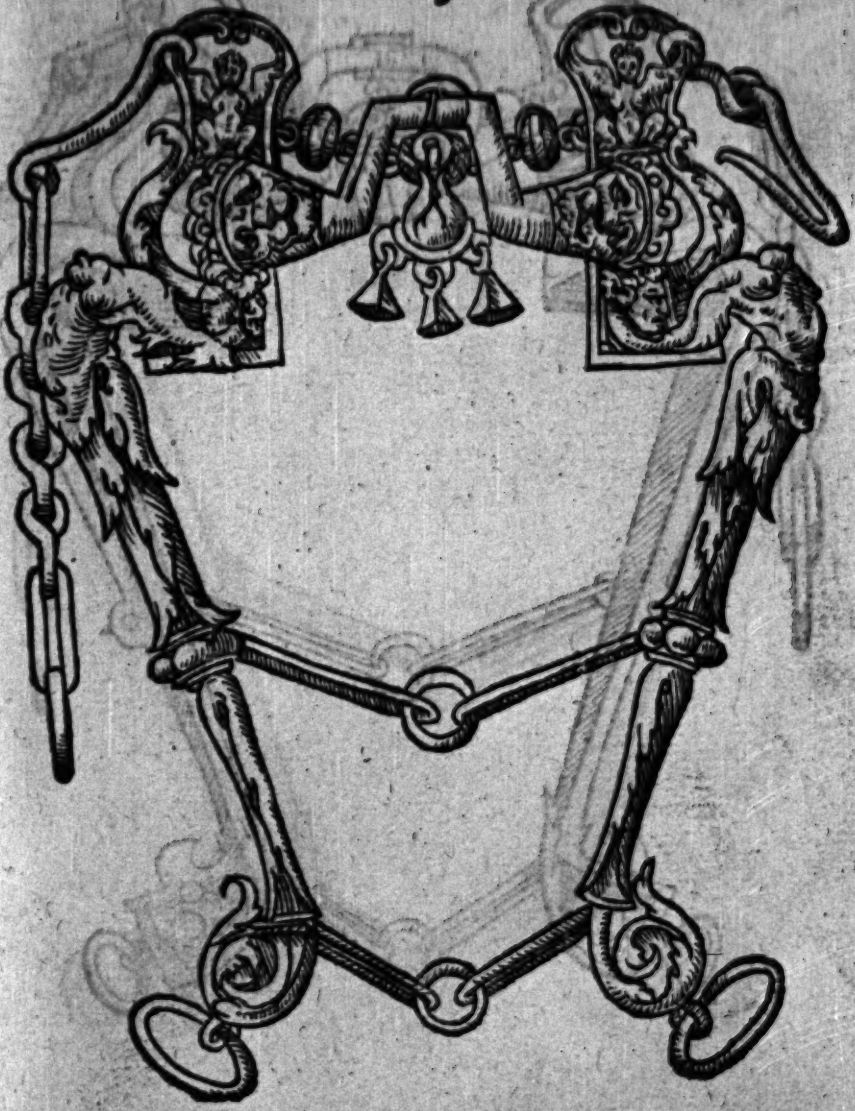
12



VPSET MOVTHES.

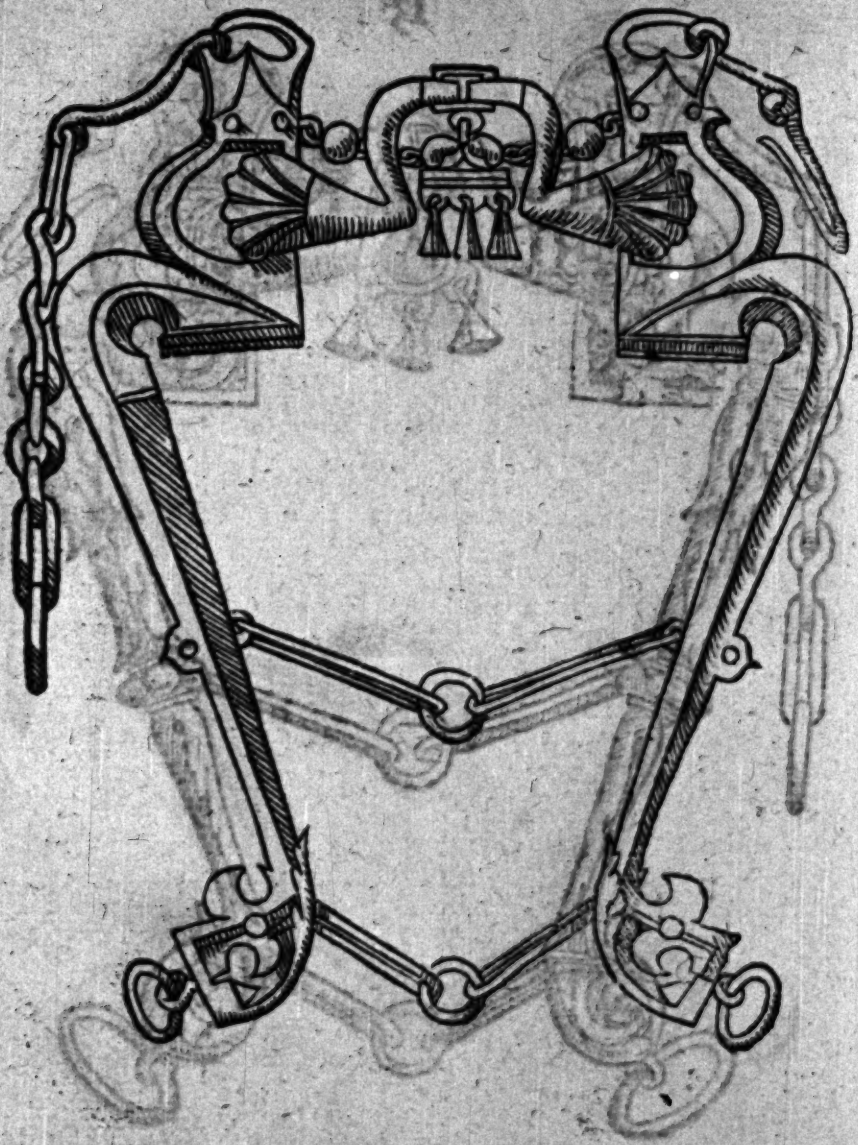
A half Seach wyth an vpset mouth loyned wyth one plyght wythin another.

13



A halfe Seach wyth a broken port ioyned wyth a peece.

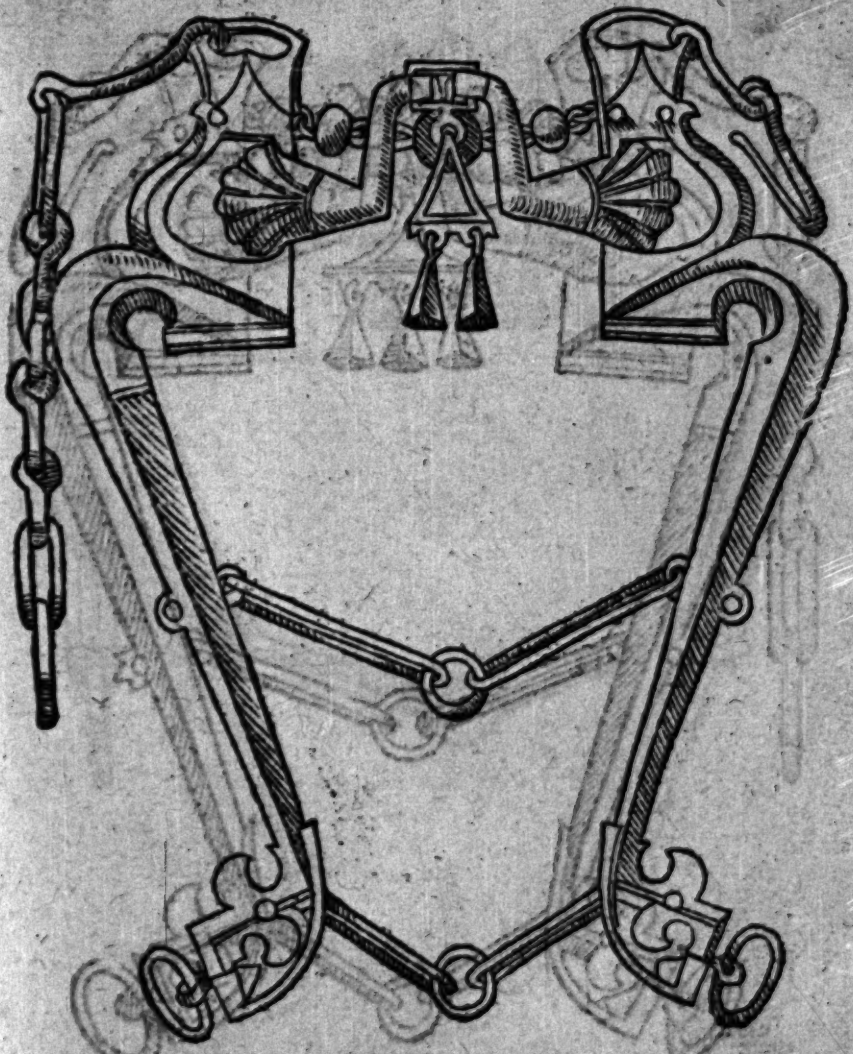
14.



VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Seach wyth an vpset mouth ioyned wyth a peece.

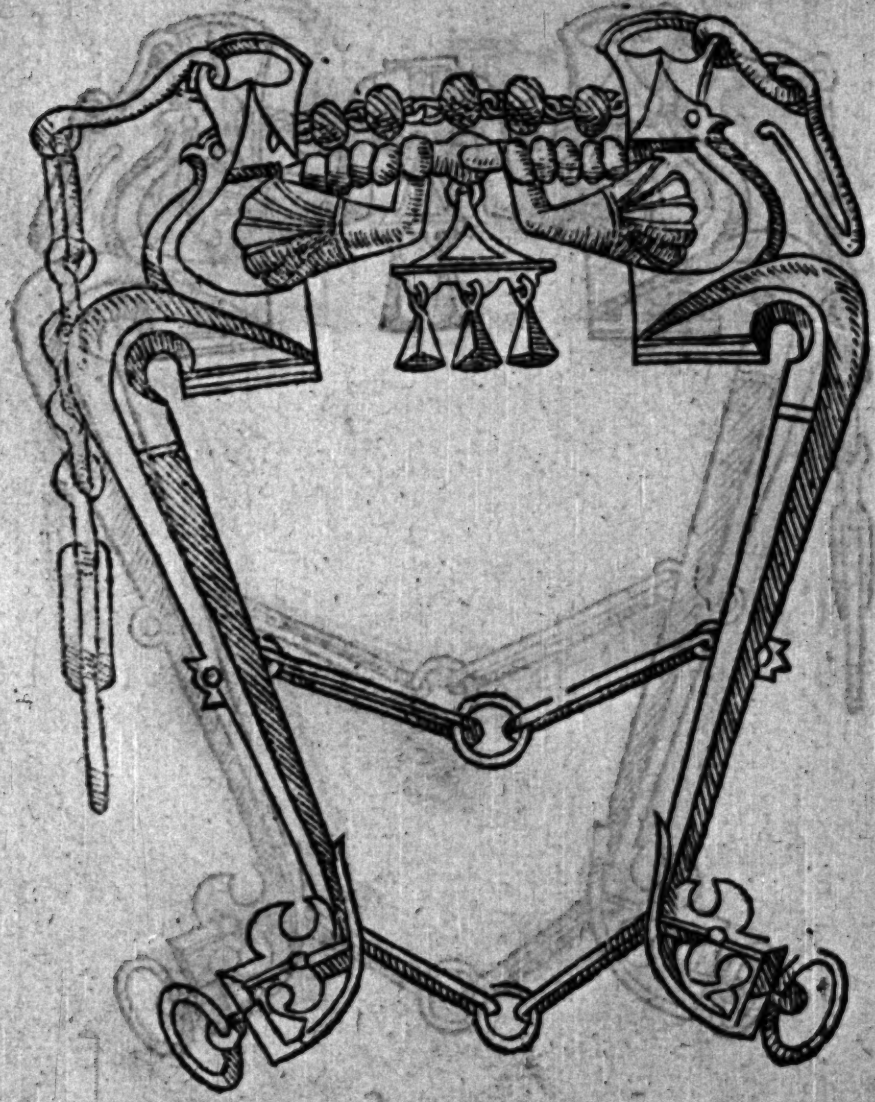
15



BROKEN PORTES AND

A Scach with an vpſet mouth complete.

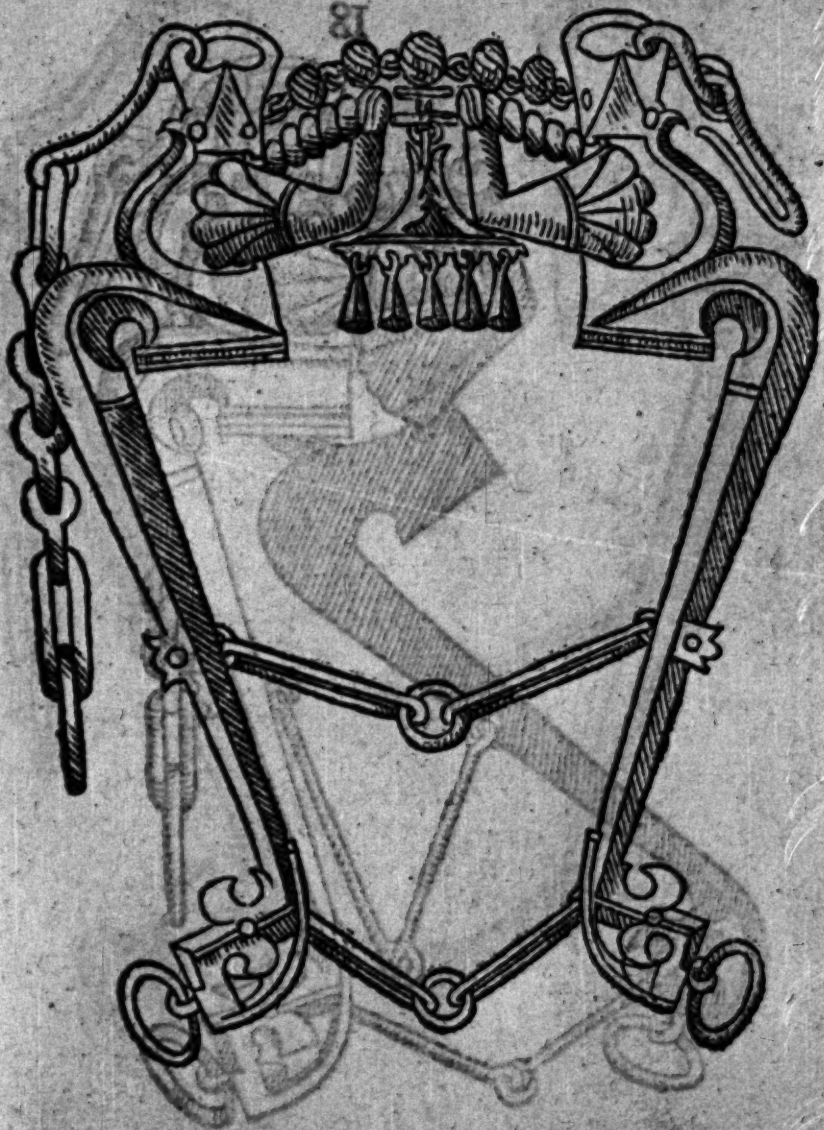
16



VPSET MOVTHES.

A Seache wyth an vpſet mouth complet and ioyned wyth a peece.

17

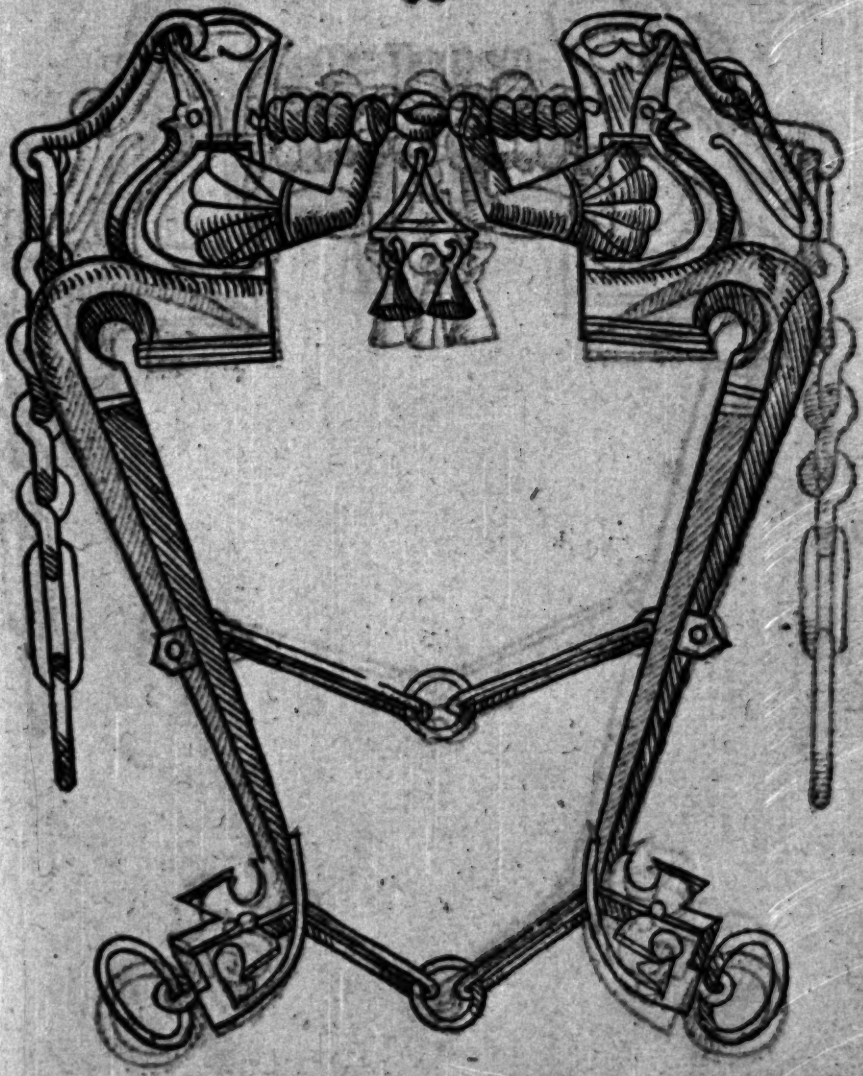


A halfe Seach wyth an vplet mouth wyth the infyde tourned outward to ſhewe the wealtes.

18

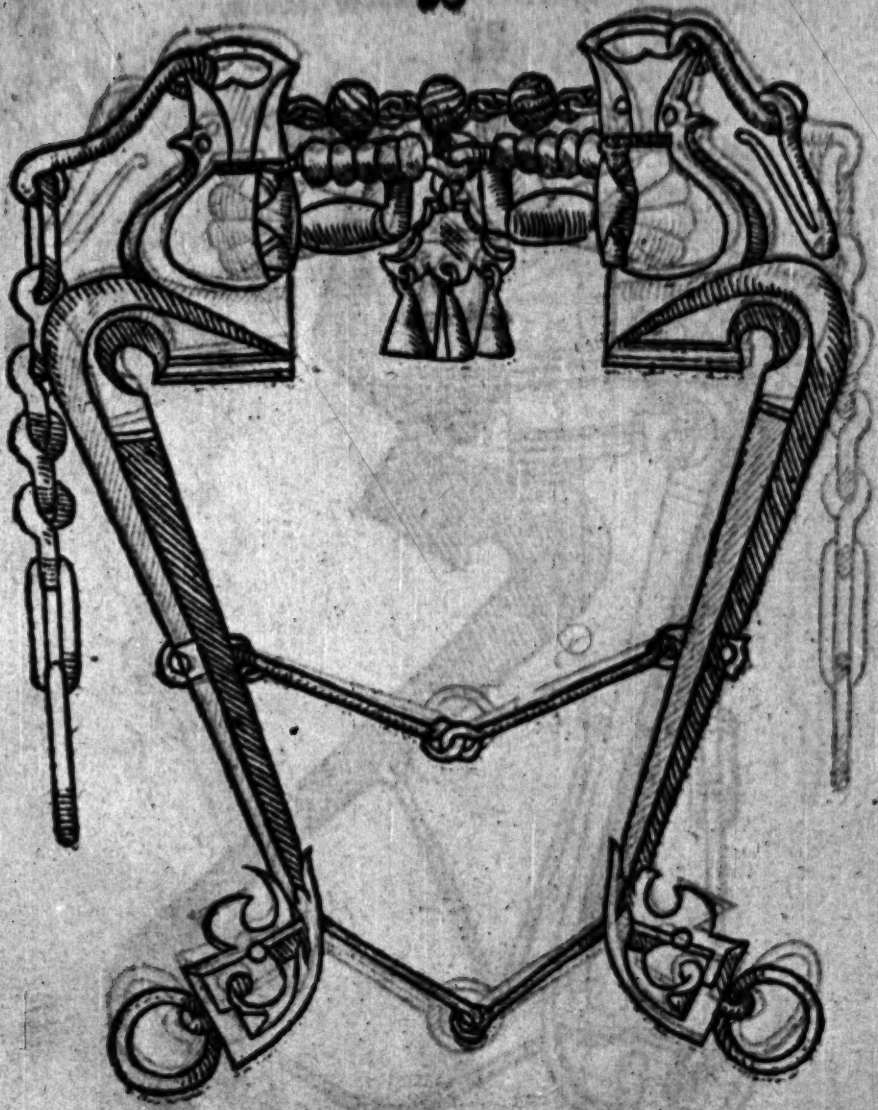


A halfe Seache wyth an vpſet mouth, hauynge a trenche aboue



A Cartes foote or vpset mouth complet wyth imothe Olyues.

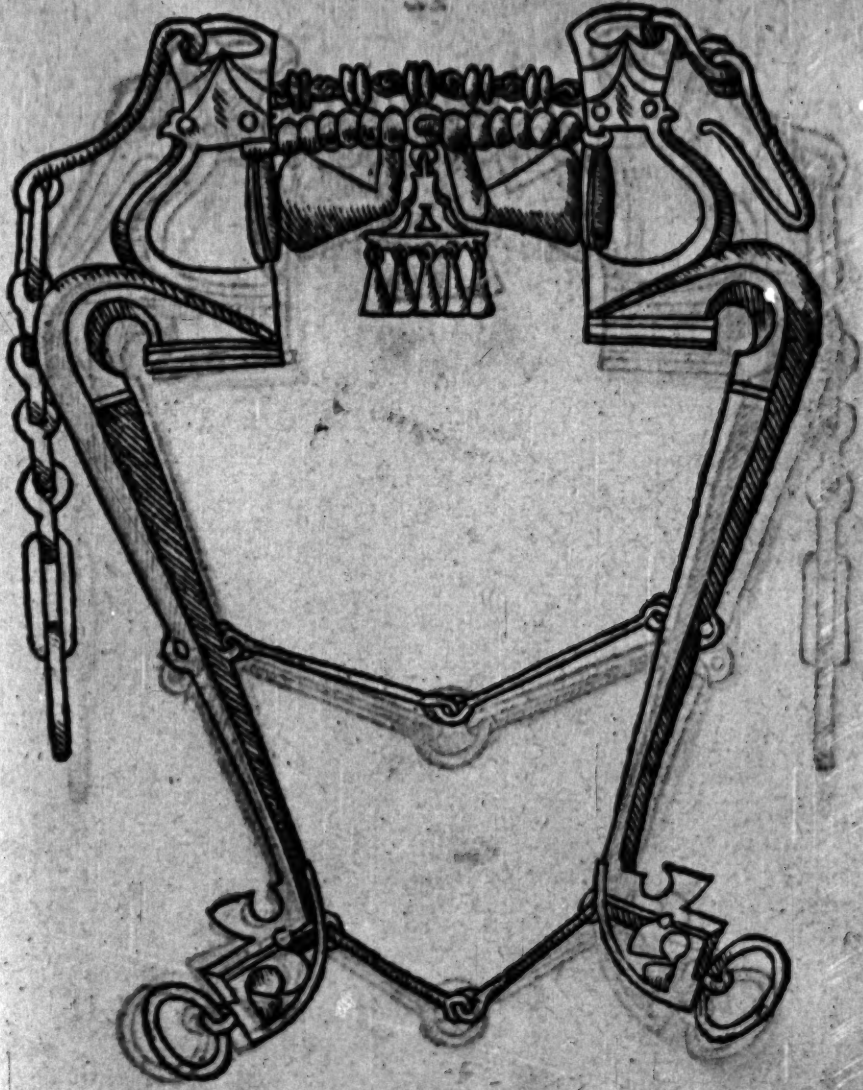
20



VPSET MOVTHES.

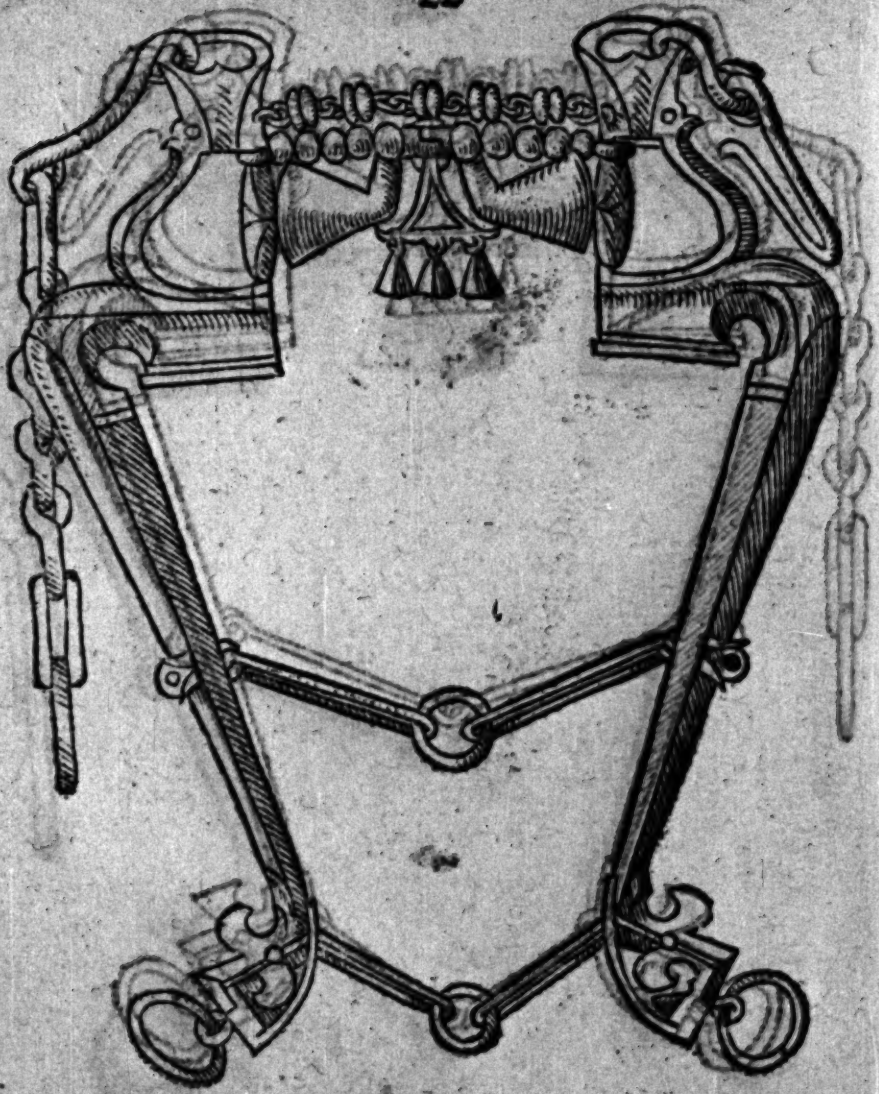
A Cattes foote wyth peares complet.

21



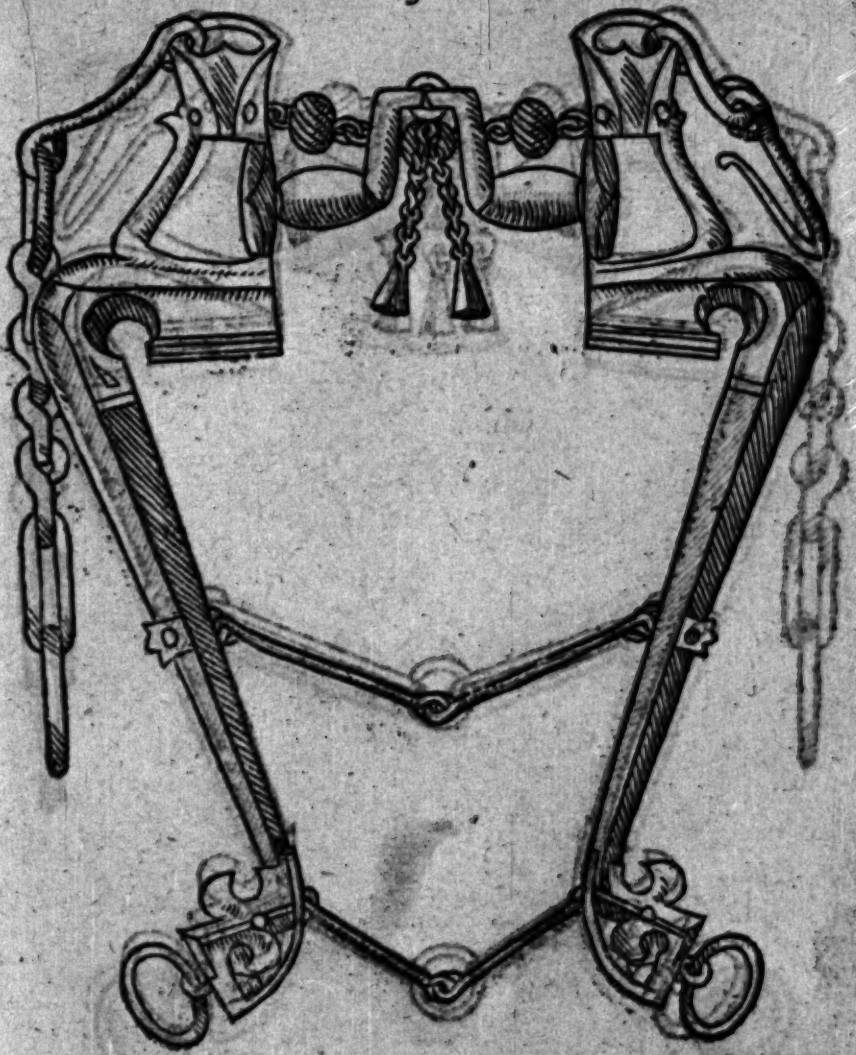
A Cartes foote wyth Campanels complete.

22



A halfe Cattes foote wyth Olyues.

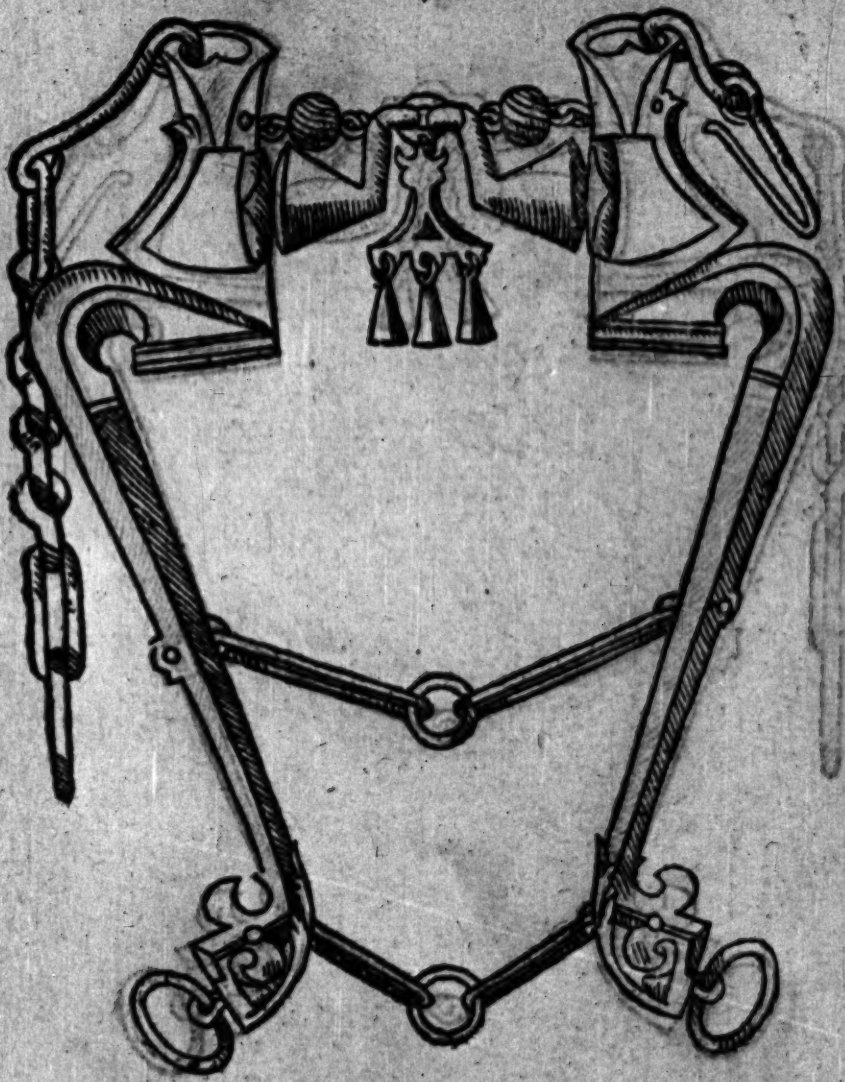
23



BROKEN PORTES AND

A halfe Cattes foote wyth praces.

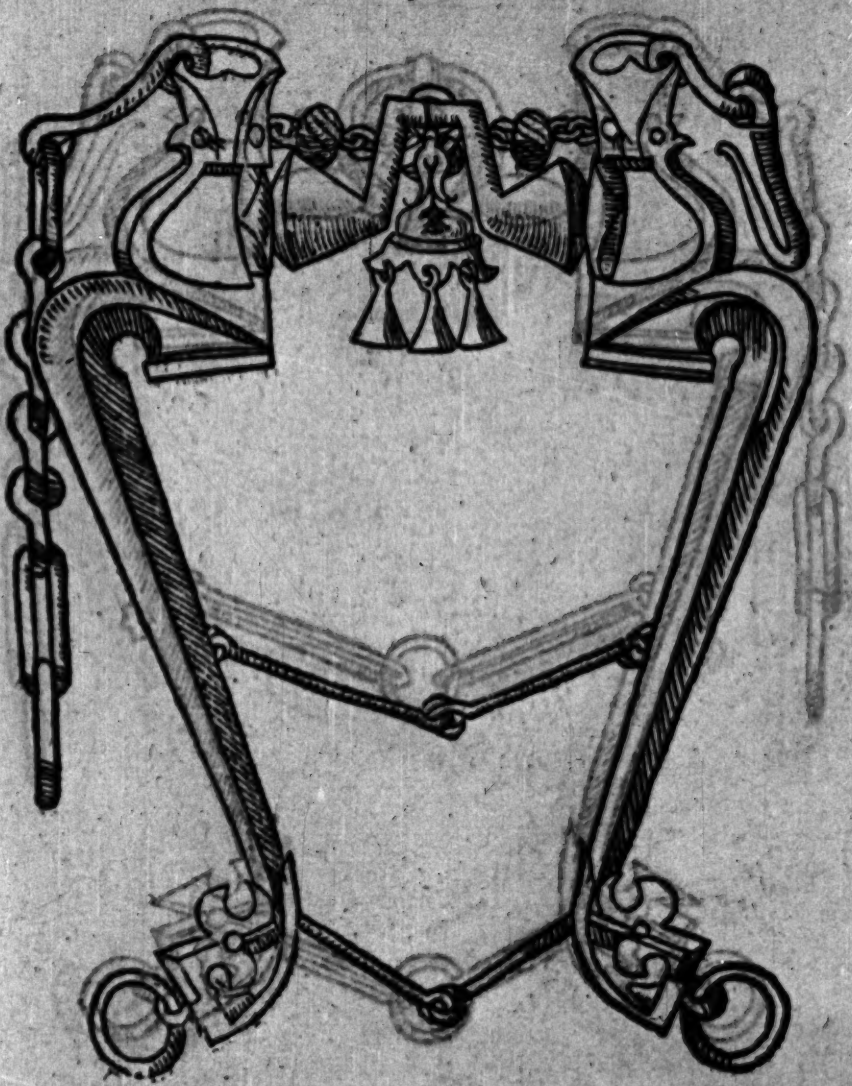
24



VPSET MOVTHES.

A halfe Carters foote wyth Campanels.

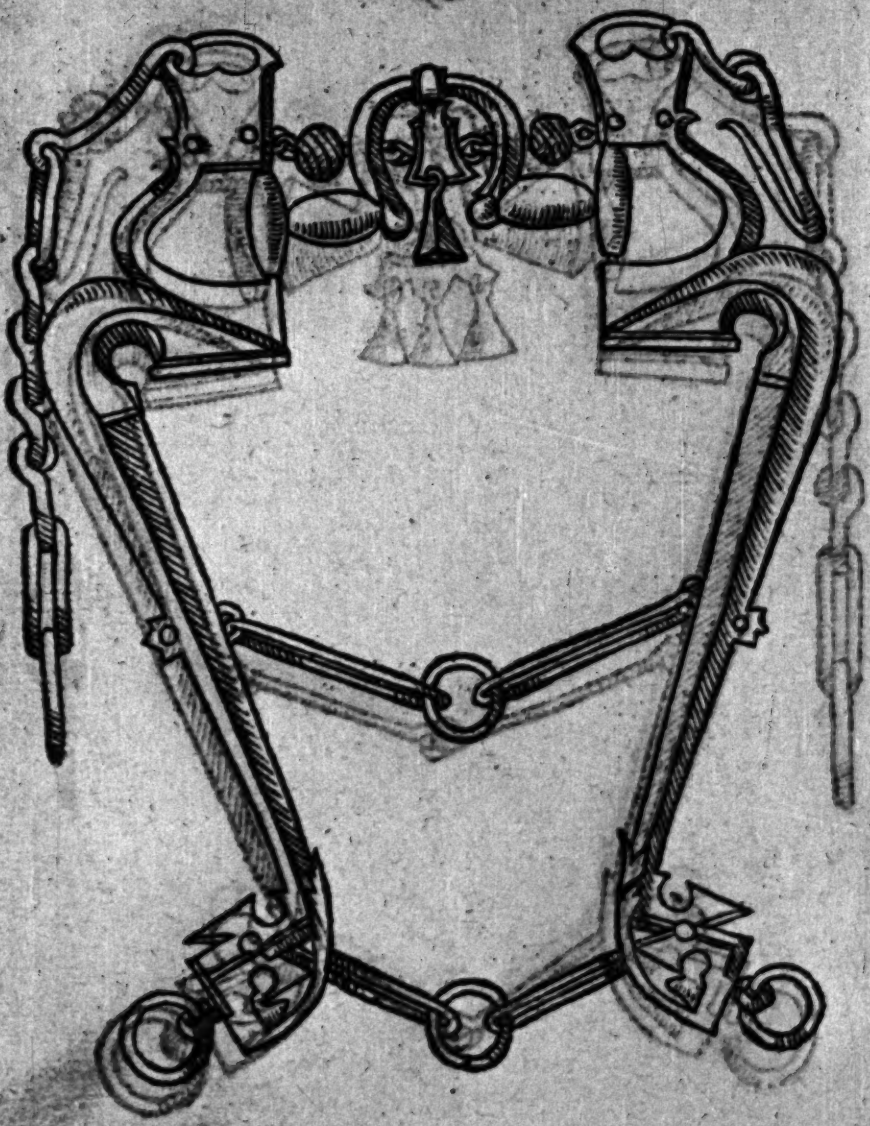
25



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole Port wyth Olyues.

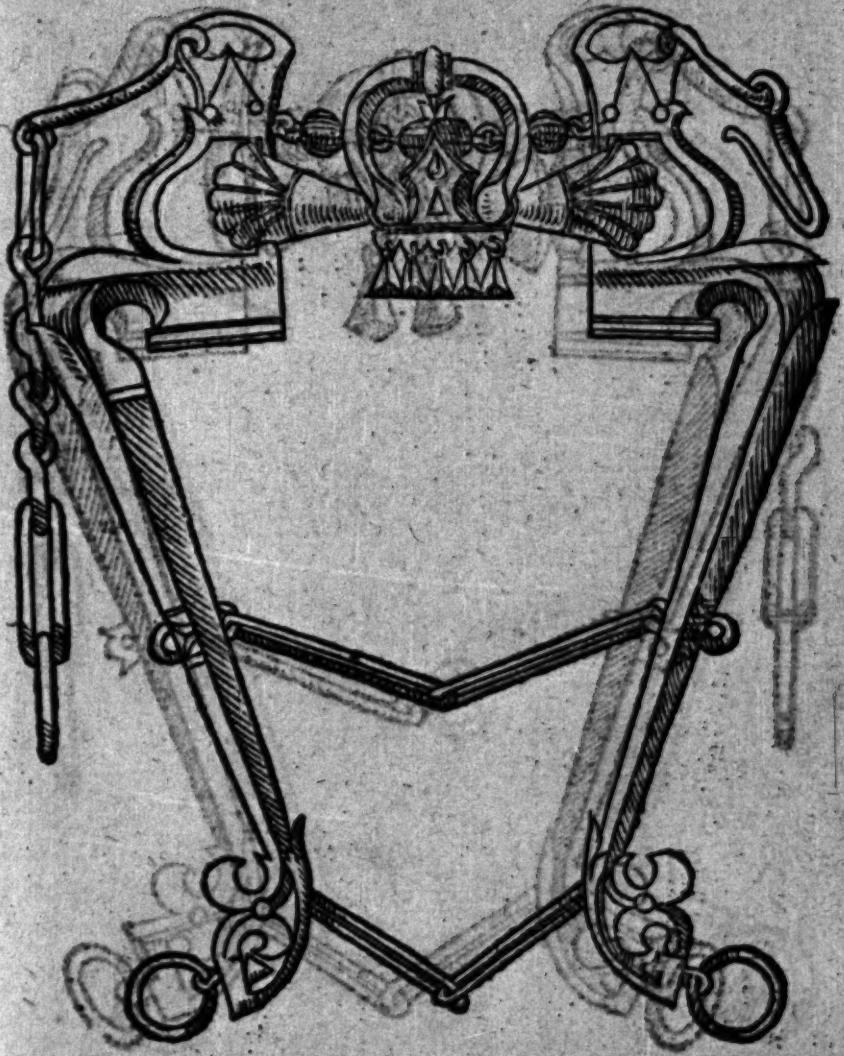
I



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A Scache wych x whole Port.

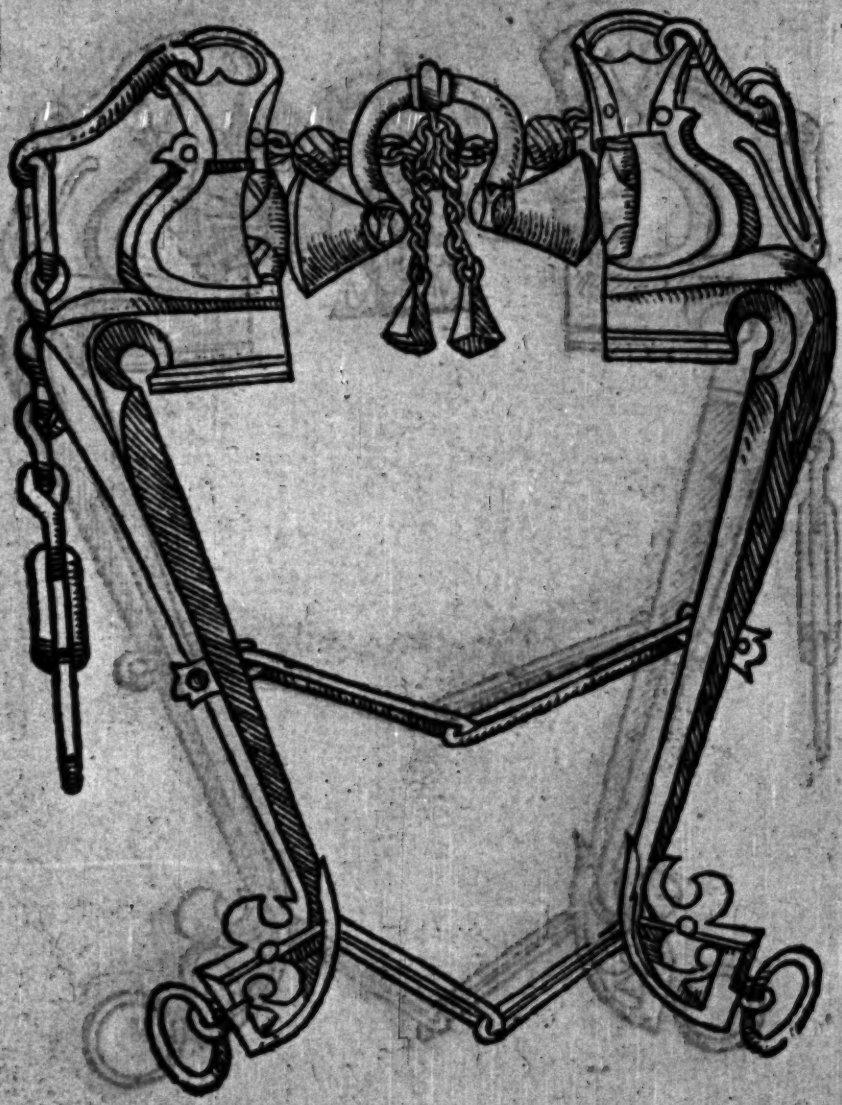
C 2



VVHOLLE PORTES.

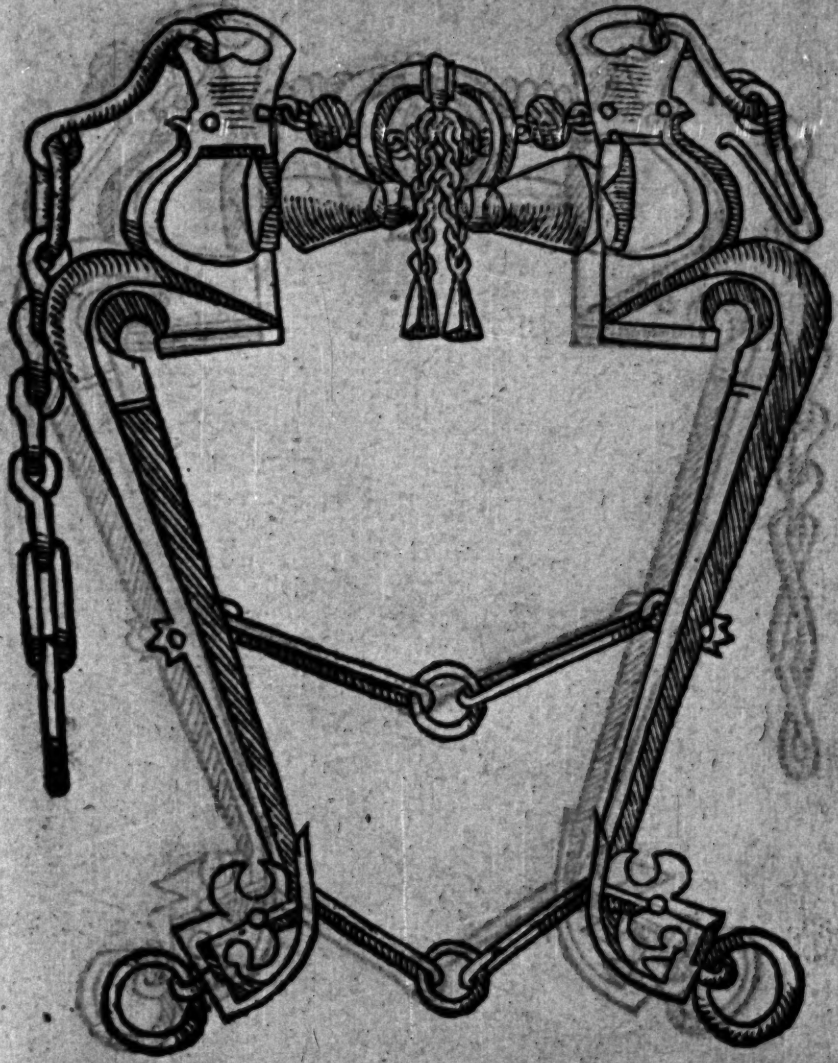
A whole port wyth peares.

3



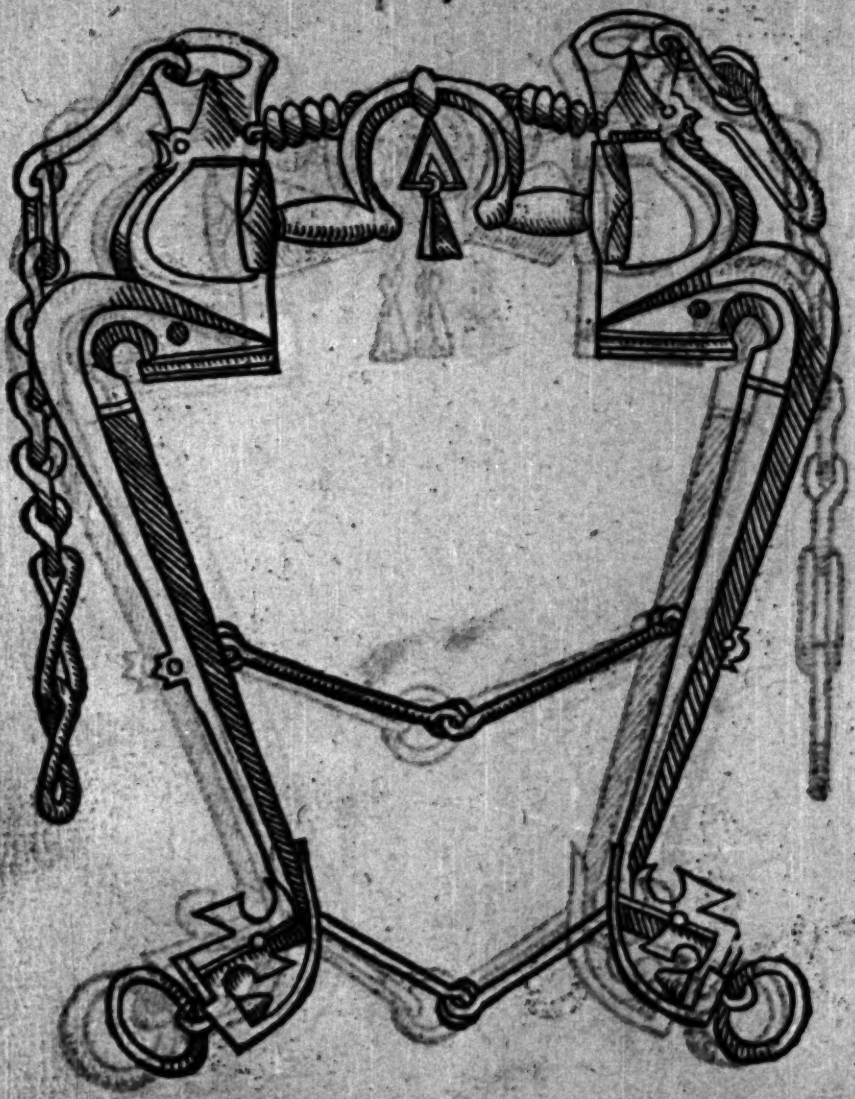
A whole port wyth Campanels,

4



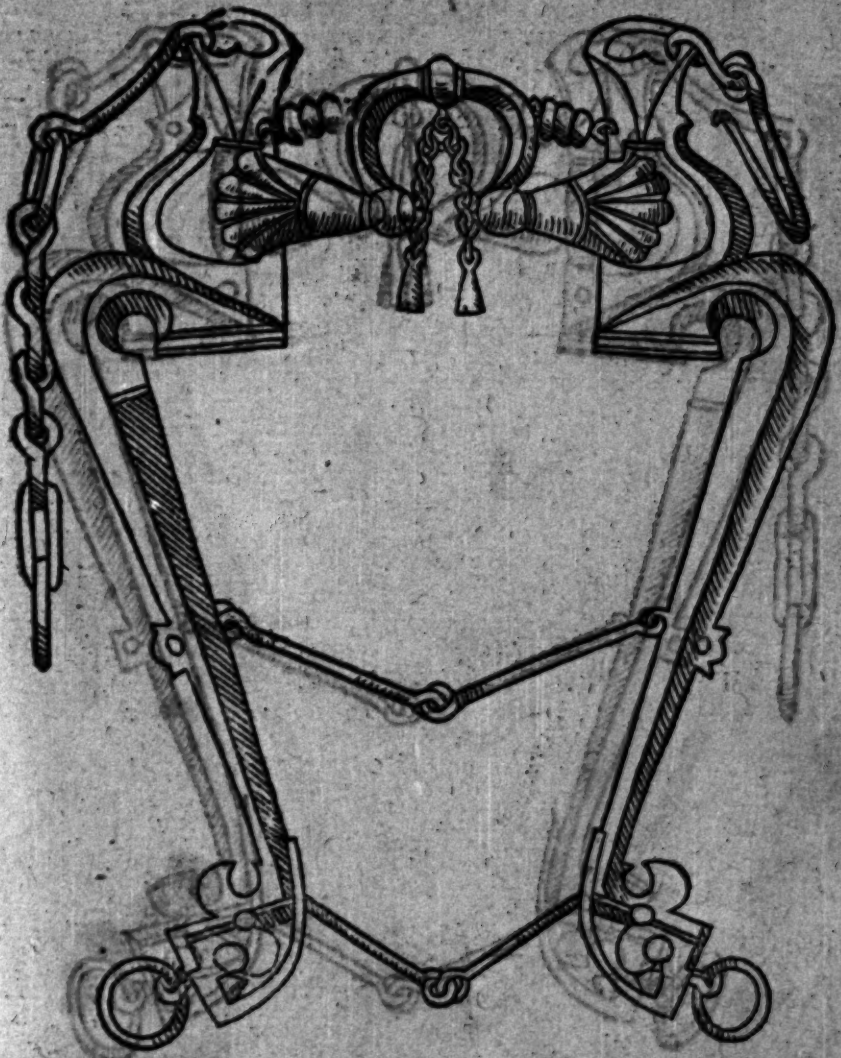
A whole Port: wyth Olyues hauyng a trenche aboue.

5



A Seach wyth a whole port hanynge a trenche aboue.

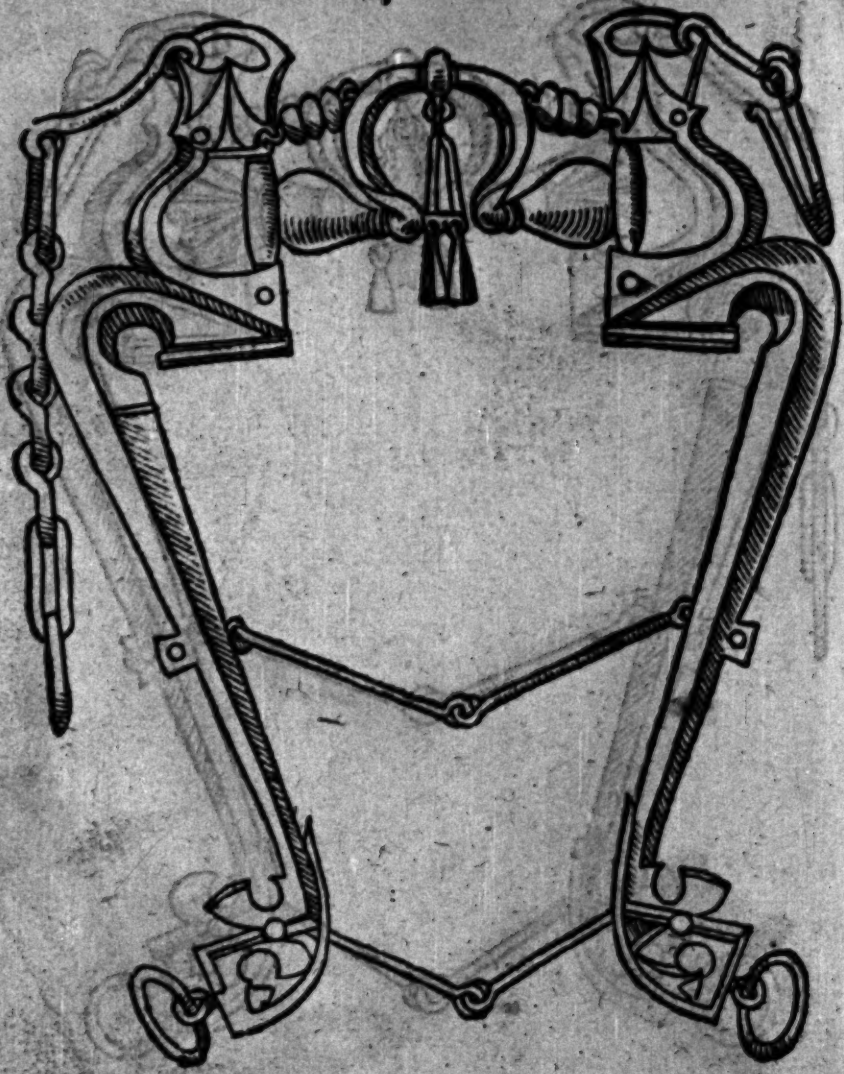
6



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole Port with peares hauynge a trenche aboue.

7



VVHOLLE PORTES.

A whole Port wyth Campanels hanynge a trench aboue.

8

